

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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COALS.

THE MITSUI BÜSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidsuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu

Telegraphic Address: "MYTSUI" (A.B.C. and A. I. Codes).

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Manueda, Manboursa
Onoura, Otsubu, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. L. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honour me with their patronage; besides many other nobles of the High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,200 Recommendations.

donations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1964.

NIKKO CO. GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
 LIMITED.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of
**JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net **\$4.75** per Cask
ex Factory.

At Moderate Prices.
Orders Promptly Executed.
No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hankow.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net **\$2.80** per Bag
ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. (51) Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. (52)

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

H. HAYNES,
Manager. [25

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
HONGKONG, 2nd July, 1900. **MANAGER.** [3]

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

261 Wm FARMER, Proprietor.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the

EXCELLENT CUISINE.
MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS
TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

* ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. **CARLTON HOUSE**

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS
(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER. THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [50 Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [51

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 ".....W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 ".....R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 ".....C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 ".....J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONGSHAN," 1,998 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 10 A.M., and a second departure about 8 P.M.

Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 4 P.M. (See special Express.)

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons.....Captain J. Wilcox.
 "NANNING," 559 ".....C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahong, Kungchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Dashing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak-Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

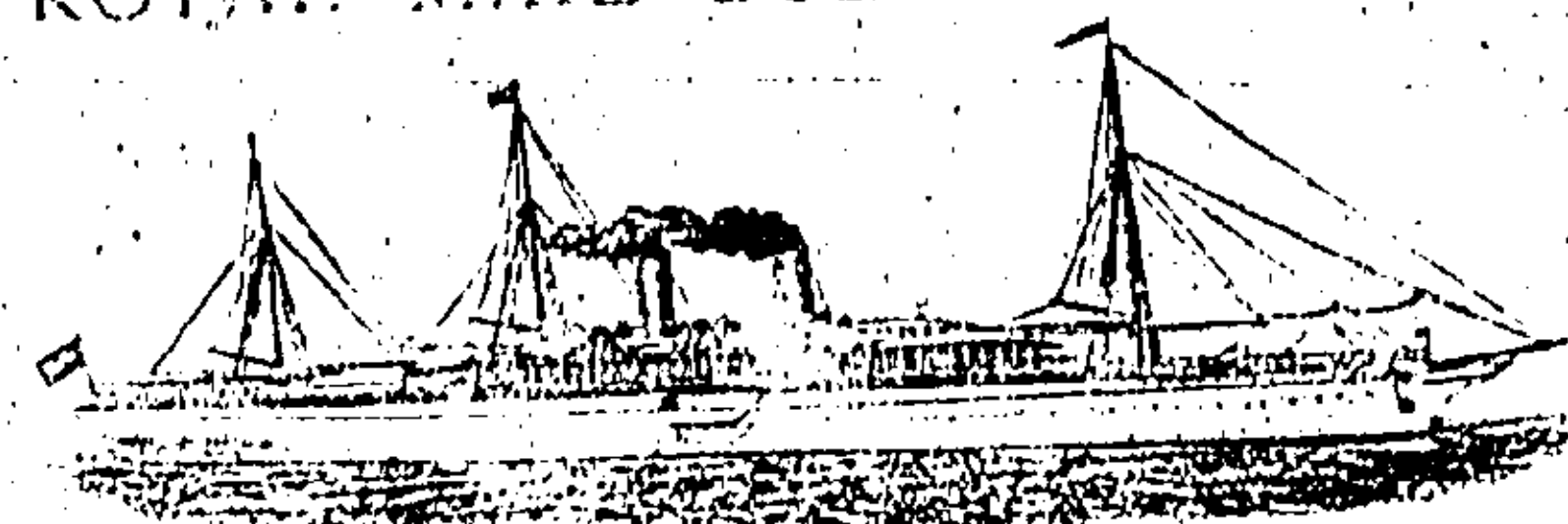
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18.....August 11	
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1.....August 22	
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8.....September 1	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 22.....September 12	

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Hongkong, and 1st Class Rail.....£40.....£42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blaka Pier. [13]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
 Captain T. ADSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days and on Sundays, at 7.30 A.M., and returns from Macao at 2.30 P.M., as on Week Days.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st Class—Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2.
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
 3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
 Steerage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG CHOW," 1,309 tons.....T. R. MEAD.
 "KWONG TUNG," 1,238 tons.....H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
 Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4
 Meals.....\$1 each.

ALSO

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:
 1st Class single \$1 with cabin berth.....\$2.00
 return \$2.....\$3.00
 2nd Class single \$0.80, return.....1.50

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.
 The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
 YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
 No. 8, Queen's Road West

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

[18]

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
 Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SEYDLITZ.....	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
RAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SEYDLITZ, Captain Dörsner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 16th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 17th July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 17th July.
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.
 Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR.....	\$61.00	\$42.00	\$22.00
Return.....	91.00	63.00	33.00
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG.....	65.00	44.00	24.00
Return.....	97.00	66.00	36.00
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.....	64.00	44.00	26.00
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR.....	115.00	79.00	47.00
Return.....	68.00	46.00	27.00
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	123.00	83.00	49.00
Return.....			

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 24th July.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763	TUESDAY, 21st August.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 18th September.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Leuz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
 The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
 Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	Return \$42.00	\$27.15
TO BRISBANE.....	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	Return \$54.00	\$36.00
TO SYDNEY.....	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$15.00	Return \$59.10	\$41.10
TO MELBOURNE.....	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.00	Return \$62.5	\$44.5
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$82.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG.....	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....	\$97.00
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96.00

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, } PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA }
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, } PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA }
 YOKOHAMA & KOBE } WILLEHAD, WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
 Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	\$62.00
TO BREMEN.....	63.00
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG.....	65.00
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR.....	65.00

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED, LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS. NO ROSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is self-acting. Always ready for immediate use. Destroys all smoke. Requires only one hand to hold. Can be used by anyone, even lady. Weight only 28 lbs. when full. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Maximum of simplicity and effect.

HONGKONG, 10th May, 1905.

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EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND-TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 35 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, SHUING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	First half August
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN PORTS	First half August
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half August	JAPAN PORTS	Second half August
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half August	JAVA PORTS	Second half August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

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Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
GENERAL
FURNISHERS,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS
for
Hongkong, China,
and Japan.

ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMODORE

Hermetically Sealed.
Specially adapted
for hot climates.

The ACME of
CLEANLINESS.
Stocked in
Four Qualities.

No. 1.—Fitted with Mahogany Polished Top, Nickel-Silver Fittings, and White Enamelled Pail.
Price \$21.50.

No. 2.—Fitted with Mahogany Polished Top, Brass Fittings, and White Enamelled Pail.
Price \$18.50.

No. 3.—Fitted with Stained Walnut and Brush Polished Hardwood Top, Brass Fittings and White Bath Enamelled Pail.
Price \$14.75.

No. 5.—Fitted with Mahogany Stained and Brush Polished Hardwood Top, Brass Fittings and Electro-Galvanized Pail, very serviceable and acid resisting.
Price \$14.50.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.
NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.
Just Arrived.
SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.
MONEY BOXES, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA SERONGS.
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON SHIRTS.
SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 17th July, 1906.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. R. GALE,
Capt., A. F. D.,
H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Fletcher Street,
Hongkong.
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THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:—
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.
2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulation.
The Commission earnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.
Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commission makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1906.

NOTICE.

WE hereby beg to notify our Customers that WE CANNOT ACCEPT MORE THAN TWO DOLLARS in Subsidiary Coins in payment of your accounts AND OUR SHROFFS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADHERE STRICTLY TO THIS RULE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1906.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition of disease which does not give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system, a state of affairs for which no name exists. No matter what may be the cause (if they are at all numerous) the symptoms are the same: the more prominent being depression, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to those of these broken-down, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more readily secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic.

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. No surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN.
and a new existence in place of what has so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and obsolete. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this ever-calling restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it, for this is a well-guarded and numerous law of human life.

THERAPION is sold by all chemists and druggists. In England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by **A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, China and Manila.

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 17th July, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
400 Boxes of **MANILA CIGARS,**
32 Pairs **BOOTS and SHOES,**
AND
3 **TYPEWRITERS** (One by Alder's).
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
THURSDAY,
the 19th July, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF BOOKS
Index to the Streets, Houses and Leased Lots of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.
(In English and Chinese, compiled by the late Mr. BRUCE SHEPHERD).
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
THURSDAY,
the 19th July, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central, (corner of Ice House Street),
THE FOLLOWING
VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:—
All that **PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND** situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 57.
The Property is held under the usual Reclamation Agreement at an Annual Crown Rent of not exceeding \$200.00. The Property contains an area of 11,000 square feet or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—
MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
on
TUESDAY,
the 24th July, at 12 o'clock Noon,
The Hulk "MEANEE," late "SCREW" 3rd Rate, 3,412 tons.
(Lately used by War Department as a Hospital Ship).
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
The Hulk will be sold as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour with all Fittings, etc., and about 150 tons of IRON BALLAST on Board, with the exception of the following which will not be sold, viz.:—
CHAIN CABLES.
Cables will be removed by the NAVAL YARD when a date for the removal of the vessel has been arranged by purchaser with the NAVAL YARD.
The vessel will be open to inspection for Seven Days before date of Sale, between 10 A.M. and Noon, and 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. (SATURDAY and SUNDAY excepted).
Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.
The Sale will take place on Board. A Steam Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M., 11.30 A.M. and 11.45 A.M. on day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash before delivery; 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within Seven Days after date of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
WELSHACH'S
IN-DOOR
OUT-DOOR
4 LIGHT
GAS ARC
LAMPS.
Do. BOXED
LIGHTS.
Do. HARP
LAMPS.
Do. MANTLES,
CJIM-
NEYS, GLO-
BES, SHA-
DES, &c., &c.,
and INCAN-
DESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS of all
descriptions
from best
makers.
NAPHTHA
of the best kind
for GASOLINE
LAMPS and
GASOLINE
ENGINES, kept
in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
109, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1906.

COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 13th inst.:—Since our last report a better inquiry has prevailed, and the market has shown a slight improvement which towards the close looks more hopeful.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have advanced to \$830 without any sales and closes firm at this rate. It is notified that the directors of this Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders a dividend of 1.15 per share, add to the reserve fund \$750,000 and carry forward about \$1,700,000. Nationals have changed hands in small lots at \$17 cum call.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are unchanged and are quiet at \$34 1/2. Unions continue in favour at \$810. There is no change in North Chinas and sales are reported of Yangtses at \$175.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have further improved and have been placed at \$88. Hongkong Fires have been done at \$31 1/2.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are unchanged. Douglases are inquired for at the improved rate of \$43 1/2. Hongkong, Canton & Matan Steamships were sold at \$17 and are still wanted. Indo Chinas have been placed at \$70 ex the dividend of 10s. paid on 10th instant, but close quieter. The Shanghai quotation is firm at Tls. 56. Shell Transports are quoted at 27s. 6d. and a few shares were done at 27s. 5d. Ferries are unaltered.

Refineries.—In China Sugars small sales are reported at \$150 but there are further sellers at this price. There is nothing to report in Luzons. Perak Sugars are easier in the North and can be had at Tls. 100.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have hardened and are in request at Tls. 10 after offering at Tls. 9.80. There is no alteration in either rentals or Raubs.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have ruled fairly steady throughout the week and are asked for at \$133. Kowloon Lands are procurable at \$38. West Points have been placed at \$51 1/2. Hongkong Hotels have further declined and are now quoted at 125. Humphreys' Estates are in demand at \$11. Shanghai Lands are inquired for at Tls. 112.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet and are obtainable at \$150. Kowloon Wharfs have appreciated and at \$106 there are buyers. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at various rates up to Tls. 110 but have since declined to Tls. 106. Hongkong Wharfs are firmer and in demand at Tls. 22 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are up to Tls. 75 and sales have taken place at quotation. Internationals are offering at the reduced rate of Tls. 58. Laou Kung Mows have been negotiated at Tls. 21.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands have changed hands at \$24 1/2 and Dairy Farms at \$16 1/2. China Providents were booked at \$9. China Light and Powers are steady at \$10. and Hongkong Electric are offering at \$15. Lanysats have receded to Tls. 225, but at this rate there are buyers. Watsons have been booked at \$13, and Powells may be had at \$10.

Intimations.
WANTED.
By a Young Lady a situation as TYPIST. (Open for immediate engagement).
Apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
C/o This Paper.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906.

A. CHAZALON & CO.
JUST UNPACKED.
A NEW Consignment of the following:—
ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.
SALMON BELLIES " "
SALTED HERRINGS " "
" " **MACKARELS** " "
GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).
" " **in Skins.**
" **ASPARAGUS.**
" **VEGETABLES (Assorted).**
FRENCH FRUITS in SYRUP (Assorted).
" **STUFFED OLIVES.**
" **ANCHOVY in Oil (Bouillers).**
ALSO
PASCAL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOPPERS.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

Intimations.
THE TRUTH ALWAYS.
"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of
WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars Two per Share for the six months ending 31st June, 1906, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1906, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
RIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND PAINT, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
" " " "
" " " "
Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and
F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906.

CURTIS BROS. & CASES GAMING MACHINERY ARRIVED HONGKONG PER S.S. "ESANG."
FROM CHEFOU, 21st JULY, 1905, CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. E. H. MURRAY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Cargo at present lying unclaimed in the Godowns of the Undersigned, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, at their Auction Rooms in Ice House Street, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, 13th July, 1906, unless the same are previously taken delivery of by Consignees, and the charges incurred paid.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1906.

Intimations.
THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
HER THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

TUBORG BEER.
A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other chemicals.
PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.
Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.
CLARETS.
St. George \$4.00 Per Dozen Quarts.
Cru-Wynbron 4.50 " "
Cotes 5.00 " "
Montferand 5.50 " "
Medoc 6.00 " "
St. Emilion 6.00 " "
St. Estephe 6.50 " "
St. Julien 7.50 " "
St. Estephe Su-
perior 9.00 " "
Chateau Margaux 9.00 " "
Chateau Leoville 9.00 " "
Chateau Lafite ... 10.00 " "
Chateau Larose ... 10.50 " "
BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1906.

Intimations.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

We have just received
a shipment of **APPLE**
BRAND CIDER bottled
by Messrs. **ROBERT PORTER**
AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the famous
BULL DOG BRANDS
of **STOUT** and **ALE**.

It is highly recommended by many medical men on account of its beneficial action in certain ailments particularly in complaints of a gouty origin or tendency. Either by itself or mixed with **SODA** or **GINGER BEER** it makes a most wholesome, palatable and refreshing summer beverage.

Per Case of 8 Doz.

Pints - - - \$30.00
Per Doz. - - - 4.00

Hongkong, 5th July, 1906.

GREGOR & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BRANDIES

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER,

COGNAC.

FROM \$10.20 TO \$120.00

Per Dozen.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF BRANDY IN

THE EAST.

CASH LESS 10%.

CREDIT LESS 5%.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1906.

NOTES.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue is for any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

A case of peculiar interest to all employers of typists and stenographers has just been decided in the Courts at home. In 1891 it was decided that the manager of a company, or other employer, who dictated a letter to a shorthand clerk, who typewrote it and handed it to another clerk to press-copy, was liable "for publishing" a libel, if the letter was libellous, he being held to have "published" it to his two clerks. Had he written the letter himself and sent it direct to the addressee, there would have been no "publication." The result of this is that heads of offices are not allowed to treat what transpires in the usual course of business in their own offices as confidential, which is, to say the least, hard on them. In the case referred to a man named Edmonson, a mining engineer, was engaged by one Horner, a director of the firms of Birch and Company, of London, and Birch, Kirby & Co. of Kobe, Japan, to go to Japan, to look after the firm's mining interests. That was in March, 1904. In May of the same year Horner wrote to the Kobe firm saying he was much afraid Edmonson would acquire valuable information at the expense of that firm, and use it not for their benefit but for his own. In June of the same year, under code, they wired "have no dealings with Edmonson; give notice of dismissal," and the Kobe firm terminated the employment of Edmonson. A case was then brought by Edmonson against Birch and Company, for libel, and Horner admitted that he dictated the telegram to a typewriter, from the code book, and that it was available for perusal by all the clerks in the office. This was done in the usual course of business. The Court, of course, held that there was "publication," and awarded the plaintiff £80 damages. The outcome of this is that business men, however busy, must write confidential letters with their own hands, as the law holds that their clerks are not part of the machinery of their business, but members of the public. "The consequence of extending privilege," said the learned Judge, "would be that every merchant, solicitor, or company, carrying on business through agents, would be privileged to communicate to, and disseminate by, those agents, libels concerning any person they pleased. In my opinion an alteration at the law of libel which would enable persons to defame the characters of others cannot be brought about." A solicitor, according to Lord Justice Kay, is engaged in mainly disseminating libels to his clerks, and he, for one, was not going to tolerate it. So that, at present, if a merchant or other person has to write a confidential letter reflecting on other persons, which are ordinarily considered not libellous, he should carefully avoid the typewriter, and use his own personal pen.

SIDE LIGHTS.

ON RAND COOLIES' AFFAIRS.

A MANDARIN ARRESTED.

When the *S. Indravelli* arrived in port from Durban on the 19th June last, amongst her passengers, coolies returning from the Rand, was one Wang Pao Yu, who should have proceeded north in the same vessel. But it so happened that when he arrived in Hongkong, through some mysterious channel, he received information that by the next boat due here from Durban, the *S. Cranley*, there was returning to China on leave no less a person than one Mung Hoi, a Mandarin, and Chief of the Chinese Police in South Africa. This being so Wang decided not to continue his voyage further than this port, and accordingly "jumped" his passage on the *Indravelli*, and went into hiding, and lay low until that vessel left and the *Cranley* arrived, which she did on the 9th inst. Then Wang emerged from his hiding-place, and after allowing a day or two to elapse, for reasons best known to himself, he instituted a search for Mung the mandarin, with the result that the latter was arrested last night at his instigation, on a warrant charging him with being an absconding debtor. It appears that Wang had deposited with the mandarin the sum of \$413 in Durban, for safe custody, but could not find him when he joined the troop of coolies returning to China, and as he learnt that Mung the mandarin was passing through Hongkong, and fearing he would get away to China, Wang had him arrested. We understand that Mung Hoi was arrested this morning, on depositing the amount of the claim against him in Court. It is not often that the wearer of the crystal button, and the feather of rank, appears in our local Court as a defendant.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 13th June was delivered in London on the 13th inst.

The *S. Heungshan* leaves Douglas, wharf for Macao at ten o'clock in the morning to-morrow (Sunday).

POLICE sergeants W. J. Kerr and J. W. Lander have been appointed examiners of weights and measures in the New Territories.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize Mr. S. J. Fuller as vice and deputy consul-general of the United States of America in Hongkong.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Hewitt to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, vice Mr. Sheehan, resigned.

Mr. Nicholas, who was suspended from the exercise of his office of wardmaster, Government Civil Hospital, on the 24th May last, has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been dismissed from the Government Service.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistracy this morning, fined the master of a cargo-boat \$50, with the option of six weeks' hard labour, for dumping ashes into the harbour, yesterday. This will probably act as a warning to others.

MRS. Woodcock, of No. 3, Seymour Terrace, proceeded against her private chair coolie, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, for leaving her service on 5th June last without giving a month's notice. The coolie was fined \$10.

A NOTIFICATION over the signature of the Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence appears in the *Gazette* to the effect that His Excellency the Governor will open the new Labour Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 16th inst. The public are cordially invited to be present.

THE masters of three cargo-boats appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, charged by Inspector Langley, with making fast to the steamer *Luanchow*, while she was entering the port this morning. They were fined \$5 each.

AN Order of His Majesty the King in Council, dated the 11th of May, 1906, for giving effect to the treaty between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Nicaragua for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, which was signed at Managua on the 19th of April, 1905, is published in the *Gazette*.

A FINE of \$75 each, or two months' hard labour, was imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, on two coolies, who were charged by Inspector Gossray with keeping a common gaming house at No. 1, Tsui in Lane, Wanchai. Seven other coolies had to pay \$3 each for gambling on the premises last night.

TANG Su Tung, schoolboy, residing at 307, Des Voeux Road Central, was arrested last evening for riding his bicycle after sunset without a light. The lad was taken before Inspector Ritchie, who released him on bail of \$10 to appear for trial to-day. When the case was called there were no signs of Tang, and Mr. Gompertz ordered his bail to be estreated.

EIGHTY-deportees from Saigon arrived in the Colony this morning, by the steamer *Shahjahan*, and were taken charge of by the local police. These men, we are given to understand, are not all of the criminal class, for a few are banished because they were unable to pay the poll-tax. After their finger-prints and descriptions had been taken they were led down to the Canton boats and sent to their homes.

A SAMBANMAN was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, to-day, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of brown sugar, alleged to have been stolen from a steamer. The officer, who made the arrest, said that when defendant saw him he ran. When asked why he showed the officer his heels, defendant replied that he did not know the laws in Hongkong were so strict. "I simply collied with the policeman," said the defendant. "A fine of \$10, or one month's hard labour was imposed."

A PARIS telegram of recent date to a New York paper says:—A pair who quarrelled have just settled a duel with the same result as usually attends a French meeting on the field of honour, but it was more easily achieved. The challenger, who imagined he had been insulted, wrote to his adversary, a newspaper editor, saying:—"One does not send seconds to a scoundrel like you. I box your ears by letter instead. Please, therefore, regard them as boxed." The recipient replied:—"I regard my ears as having been boxed. Cordially I thank you. In the same manner I blow out your brains with a revolver. Regard yourself as dead. I salute your corpse."

WHILE a Chinese woman, residing in Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, was walking along a quiet road at Tsui-tsa-tsu last evening, she felt a hand on her ear, and on turning round saw a man running away. On finding that one of her gold ear-rings had gone too, she blew a "police-whistle," which she carried in her pocket, and gave chase after the thief, at the same time yelling, "stop thief." The sounds of the whistle attracted the attention of a detective on duty in Chater Road. In running round a corner, both the thief and the detective came into violent collision. The latter was the first to recover his equilibrium and captured his prey in a timber yard. The ear-ring was not recovered. The thief was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz this morning, in answer to a charge of theft, which he admitted. Defendant, who is not over eighteen years of age, belongs to the sampan fraternity. His Worship passed sentence of twenty-one days' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned company was held at the office of the company, Alexandra Buildings, at noon to-day, for the purpose of passing two resolutions pursuant to the order dated the 28th day of March, 1906, made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction in Action No. 371 of 1905.

Among those present were: Messrs. H. Humphreys (chairman), D. E. Clarke, Hon. Mr. W. I. Gresson, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, T. S. Forrest, Lau Chui Pak, R. Harding, E. Seth, C. C. Moxon, J. M. Wong, and J. A. Jupp (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The objects for which this meeting has been convened are:—(1) to rescind the fourth special resolution passed and confirmed on the 3rd and 20th of June last year and all agreements (particularly the agreement of the 18th October, 1905, made between this company and its liquidators of the one part and the Peak Tramways Company, Limited, of the other part) entered into thereunder. (2) To approve the draft agreement (which has been prepared by the company's solicitors, Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding) which I will read to you in due course and which if necessary Mr. Harding, who is present for the purpose, will explain. The fourth special resolution in question was as follows:—"That the Liquidators be empowered to sell to the 'Peak Tramways Company, Limited' the undertaking of this Company at the price of \$200 per share, either in cash or shares of the 'Peak Tramways Company, Limited' at the option of the shareholders of this company and to enter into all necessary agreements to that effect." As you are aware in consequence of the action instituted by Mr. D. E. Brown, one of the late shareholders in the company, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong held that the fourth special resolution which I have just read was invalid and that the other three special resolutions could not be given effect to in the absence of such special resolution in lieu of the said fourth special resolution as should expressly recognise the rights of dissentient shareholders and the Chief Justice granted an injunction restraining the company and its liquidators from carrying out the resolutions until effect until they complied with the terms above indicated. The effect of passing and confirming the resolutions which I shall shortly put to you will be that such shareholders in this company as desire to receive in exchange for their respective holdings therein shares in the Peak Tramways Co. will be enabled to do so and that those who desire to receive cash will be at liberty to give notices of dissent under sections 207 and 202 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1865, after giving which they may either take what the liquidators will offer them (viz., \$200 per share and in addition the proportion of unpaid dividend thereon earned up to the 18th October, 1905) or if such dissentient shareholders are not satisfied with this offer they will be at liberty to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the law. With the above information, I think I have satisfactorily explained the position, but at the same time should any shareholder have any question to ask I will do my best to answer same.

No questions being asked, The Chairman said:—I beg to propose that the following resolution be passed. "That the special resolution being the fourth in number passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings of this company held on the 3rd and 20th days of June, 1905, respectively, together with all agreements entered into thereunder and particularly the agreement in writing bearing date the 18th day of October, 1905, made between this company and its Liquidators (John D. Humphreys and Son) of the one part and the Peak Tramways Company, Limited, of the other part be and the same are hereby rescinded."

Mr. H. P. White seconded.

Carried unanimously. The Chairman:—I beg to propose that the resolution No. 2 be passed. "That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its Liquidators of the one part and the 'Peak Tramways Company, Limited,' of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to sections 201 and 202 of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to enter into an agreement with the said 'Peak Tramways Company, Limited,' in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as they may think expedient."

Mr. T. F. Hough seconded.

Carried *non con*.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Another meeting will be held later on, of which due notice will be given.

The meeting then ended.

CHAN Hing, a coolie, employed in an office in Connaught Road Central, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of type, valued at \$1. Evidence was heard to the effect that defendant was seen at the box of type by the head Chinese compositor, and he was ordered away. An hour later when the compositor went to the box he found the type gone. A search was made and the stolen type found in defendant's jacket pocket. It was also stated that a good deal of the type was lately going on in that office. The defendant said that he had a row with the head compositor and in order to get him into trouble the type was put into his jacket, which was hanging on a wall. His Worship sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

FRANCIS NATIONAL PETR.

CONSUL LIEBERT "AT HOME."

To-day being the anniversary of the capture and demolition of the Bastille, Mons. Liebert Consul for France at this port, was "at home" this morning, at his residence, No. 10, Macdonnell Road, from 9.30 to 10.30 o'clock, to receive the members of the French community in this Colony, wishing to call, and from 11 to 12.30 o'clock, to receive the Foreign Officials, the Consular Corps, and members of the foreign community.

During this evening Madame Liebert is "at home" to her friends in honour of the occasion. Amongst those who called upon Mons. Liebert this morning were Captain Coleman, A.D.C., representing His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, Captain Viller, representing Commodore Williams, Captain E. Ward, representing H.E. Major-General Villiers Hutton, members of the Legislative Council, the Consular Corps, and prominent representatives of the foreign community.

"MARKED MONEY."

HOW IT IS DONE.

Now and again we hear of arrests being made by the police and excise officers of persons who are alleged to have been selling intoxicating liquors or dealing in opium without permits. When the wrong-doers are placed before the Court the evidence goes to show that the offence was detected through "marked money" being brought into play, and conviction follows. How the "marking" is done is a secret which only those about to make the raid know, and the following interview on the subject, which a representative of the *Washington Star* recently had with a well-known American detective, will be of interest:—

"How is money marked?" repeated a headquarters detective. "Well, it is not marked in the manner that the public thinks it is. The average person, no doubt, believes that money is marked by private marks placed on the bills with pen and ink; perhaps some employers thus mark the bills they place in the cash drawer which is being robbed by a dishonest clerk. Of course, 'marked money' of this kind is good evidence in court on the trial of a man upon which it has been found. But a check mark in ink, unless very expertly put on, might, with the aid of a good lawyer for accused, be shown to have been perhaps accidental, and thus would the ever-sought, reasonable doubt of the accused's participation in the robbery be raised.

"There are several different ways of marking money by police experts to the end that they may establish its positive identity of having been in their hands before the thief extracted it. The way I personally employ, and which is perhaps the safest to secure certainty of conviction, is the 'pin prick method.' Let us take the familiar silver certificate of the five-dollar denomination for an illustration; one that has been somewhat worn is better than a new note from the Treasury. In the centre is the well known vignette of the head of an Indian chief in dress regalia of feathers and trappings, presenting a full face view. We now take this pin and make two punctures right through the bill and directly through the pupils of the eyes—so. I hand you the bill, and, even though you saw me make the punctures, they are not visible at a casual and even critical glance.

"I now raise it to the light and you can see the two tiny holes made by the pin point as distinctly as windows in a building. I then apply the pin point very neatly at the twist in the neck of the large figure 5 at the two upper extreme ends of the note. You will observe that these diminutive twists do not appear in the necks of the two figures of 5 which are in both ends at the bottom of the note. I then pierce the note at the extreme ends of the scrolls on either side of the word 'five,' which may be seen in the direct centre of the note at its lower edge.

"The marking of the note is now complete. It is exhibited to one or two persons in the secret for the purposes of preliminary examination and identification, and then placed in the money drawer, perhaps with several others of the same denomination, all exactly marked alike with the greatest care. The thief may be on the lookout for marked bills, usually ink marks, but he is a slick one who will get on to the invisible but surely present pin pricks. You see, this class of cheating does not admit of a crucial examination of the money before taking; it is usually done very quickly by palming the bills, placing them in some preliminary place of safety, to be later removed. Then we count on detection with the bills on the person before the thief has a chance to exchange or to spend them.

"And the pin pricks remain? Indeed they do. The money is afterward carefully placed in envelopes and promiscuously handled. When they are exhibited in court and their preliminary preparation explained under oath conviction is practically certain."

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 14th at 12.5 p. The barometer has risen over China and SW. Japan, and fallen in Central and NE. Japan.

The depression is over Central Japan, and moving towards NE.

Pressure is highest to the E. of Japan in the South.

Moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—S. or variable winds, light to moderate; thunder showers.

It has been legally decided at New Jersey (U.S.) that a young lady's father has a right to forcibly eject her sweetheart if he stays after eleven o'clock in the evening.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PIRATICAL OUTRAGE.

BRITISH S.S. "SAINAM" HELD UP.

MISSIONARY DOCTOR SHOT.

CAPTAIN AND CREW SEVERELY WOUNDED.

STUBBORN FIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen (Canton).

14th July, 10.35 a.m.

A dastardly piratical outrage has occurred on the West River.

The British river steamer *Sainam* was held up by a gang of seventy pirates on the West River at seven o'clock yesterday evening.

The Rev. Dr. R. J. J. Macdonald, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was shot.

Captain F. Joslin, of the *S. S. Sainam*, is badly wounded.

Chief Engineer Seggie was rescued behind the boilers badly burned.

A Chinese passenger, who tried to offer resistance against the pirates, was killed.

In looting the passengers' luggage for spoil, the pirates forcibly broke open trunks and smashed cabin doors indiscriminately.

When the gang had finished looting they left the ship by "dsehonks" (sic) [junks?] which were lying in wait in the vicinity.

The crew of the junks had their naked bodies painted in different colours.

The Commissioner of the Maritime Customs at Wuchow [Samshui?], Mr. Lindholm, has reported the matter to the Viceroy at Canton.

H.B.M. Consul-General Mansfield has left Samshui on board the gunboat *Moorhen* for the scene of the outrage, fifty miles distant from Wuchow [Canton?].

The Chinese Admiral [mandarin?] at Samshui despatched only a mandarin of inferior grade for the purpose of conducting investigations. This official is also on board the gunboat.

[The *S. S. Sainam* is a vessel trading between Canton and the West River and is attached to the joint service of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. She is of 588 tons and was until recently commanded by Captain J. Wilcox. Capt. F. Joslin was in command on the eventful voyage yesterday.—Ed. H. K. T.]

REV. DR. MACDONALD DEAD.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

Later.

The Rev. Dr. Macdonald is dead.

Four of the Indian watchmen on board the *Sainam*, who took part in resisting the pirates, are also severely wounded. The Indian guards are ex-soldiers.

The *Sainam* is due at Canton at noon to-day.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Korea) 15th inst.
German (Seydlitz) 17th inst.
German (Prins Regent Luitpold) 17th inst.
Canadian (Tartar) 19th inst.
Indian (Kutiang) 24th inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.
American (America Haru) 27th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *S. S. Sindia* left Singapore for this port on 13th inst., at 6 a.m.
The C. P. R. Co.'s *S. S. Albatross* left Yokohama at 11.30 a.m., on 13th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The *S. S. Louther Castle* sailed from Shanghai this morning, for Hongkong via Keelung and Amoy, and is expected here on 22nd inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *S. S. Korea* sailed from Shanghai on Friday, at 1 p.m., and will be due to arrive at this port on Sunday, between 4 and 5 p.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *S. S. Tartar* arrived at Yokohama at 7 a.m., on 13th inst., and left again at 10 a.m., Saturday, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m., on 15th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *S. S. Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m., on 14th inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m., same day, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m., on 16th inst.

The Imperial German Mail *S. S. Prinz Regent Luitpold* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Singapore yesterday, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on 17th inst., at noon.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th July.
2.35 p.m.

An agreement, concluded between the Government of Canada and Japan, has been promulgated applying to the Dominion the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

THE YOKOHAMA COLLISION.

FINDING OF MARINE COURT.

"APPALACHE" TO BLAME.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th July.
2.35 p.m.

The Yokohama Marine Court of Inquiry has found the *s.s. Appalache* to blame for the collision with the *Athenian* at Yokohama the other day.

[Reader's.]

Russia.

LONDON, 12th July.

An attempt was made at Sevastopol, yesterday, to assassinate Admiral Chukhlin, commanding the fleet at that port. The Admiral was wounded and taken to hospital.

The British Army.

The newspapers are eagerly waiting for Mr. Haldane's Army statement to-day.

Later.

Mr. Haldane's scheme is to reduce the army by 20,000 men, but aims at increasing its efficiency by fifty per cent. The scheme trusts largely to the militia and the local territorial forces under a new organization, to support and expand an immediately available expeditionary army of 150,000 men.

France.

The Court has quashed the conviction of Colonel Dreyfus, without a re-trial.

Accident to a Motor Omnibus.

While a motor omnibus was descending a hill near Crawley, in Sussex, the brakes failed to act, and the vehicle toppled over, killing six of the passengers and injuring twenty.

The Natal Trouble.

Messini and another important chief have surrendered.

Russian Poland.

An extraordinary panic prevails in Warsaw, and fearful disorders, 40,000 Jews, old men, women, and children, have fled from the city.

NEW DEPARTURE IN SAIL-BUILDING.

THE *S.S. "TEUCER."*

There are few shipbuilding firms who are disposed to make radical departures from the usual methods of ship construction and design. It is, therefore, the more interesting to see such a vessel as the *Teucer*, which has been built on the Tyne for Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., of Liverpool. She left the river in February for Glasgow to load and is due here to-day. Throughout many developments, steam vessels have always retained a certain amount of similarity to the sailing ship in their masts. Their spars have been shown but by bit, but it has remained for Messrs. Holt to "go the whole hog." Instead of masts, the *Teucer* has four large pillars, placed two forward and two aft. There serve as derricks for lifting heavy weights, and can stand the test of 35 tons. In fact, the whole design of the vessel has been made to make her suitable for her trade, which will be in the Far East. Her cargo gear can cope with the loading and discharge of her deadweight of 13,000 tons very rapidly. She has altogether 36 derricks, and these are worked by 26 very powerful winches. The dimensions of her hatchways, says the "British Trade Review," will permit of bulky cargo, such as railway-cars, boilers, or the larger pieces of machinery being shipped, which is a great consideration in the general cargo trade. Clear holds have been obtained by doing away with the usual stanchions, but the strength of the vessel has not been allowed to suffer by this concession to cargo-carrying capacity, and the special details giving strength in the construction of the hull are very interesting. The dimensions of the *Teucer* are: Length 482 ft. by 54 ft. beam, by 42 ft. 6 in. depth, and when fully laden she will carry 13,000 tons of deadweight cargo, a house amidships contains the accommodation for the officers and engineers as the chart-house, &c., the navigating bridge being above. It will be noticed that the two forward pillars are joined by a bridge. This is about 8 ft. above the water-line, and in heavy weather will prove very useful for a look-out. Accommodation for about 350 emigrants has been placed under the shelter deck, with all the necessary galleys, &c. The vessel has twin-screw machinery, and this has been constructed at the Wallsend Works of the Eastern Marine Engineering Company. It consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines with cylinders 23 in., 38 in., and 65 in. diameter, with a stroke of 48 in., and three large boilers work at a pressure of 190 lb. We understand that Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie & Co. have another vessel in hand for Messrs. Holt of the same type as the *Teucer*, which will probably be named the *Antilochus*.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETY.

AS EXPERIENCED IN SARAWAK.

THE TRIAL.

At the end of March, this year, the *Sarawak Gazette* reports, a Chinaman named Hu Kwi disappeared under somewhat mysterious circumstances at a place called Ibus in the Kalaka District. About the same time two Chinese gardeners, by name Ah Watt and Ah Kwa, were seriously wounded in the Suri, a tributary of the Rejang River. Both Ibus and Suri are out-of-the-way places seldom visited by Government officers. After a time news began to leak out that Hu Kwi had been murdered and that both his death and the cutting and wounding of the two gardeners had been the work of a Secret Society of which branches existed at both places.

As a result of this information thus and Sari were visited by Government officers with a force of Police, when evidence was speedily found of the truth of the above reports, and a good many arrests were made.

From further information received Liew Chee-Chin were arrested in Kuching, and at other places also, thus showing the wide-spread organization of the Society.

On the 18th of April the trial by Jury of the prisoners took place. The Jury was composed of 8 Chinese, and 3 Malays, with a European as Foreman.

Twenty-three Chinese, mostly Liew Chee, were brought up charged with being members of a Secret Society, this Society being a criminal organization. There were also 7 more Chinese of the same clan against whom there was no definite proof, but who were strongly suspected of being connected with the same Society.

For some weeks prior to the trial a Court of Inquiry had been authorized by His Highness the Rajah to investigate the charge brought against each prisoner, and to draw them into different classes, beginning with the men who might be considered leaders down to those who were merely suspects in their opinion. As a result of this previous investigation all the evidence for and against the prisoners was at once available for the consideration of the Jury.

A great part of the evidence was, unfortunately, from the prisoner's point of view, documentary, for names were mentioned therein connecting the men described with criminal actions. That the Society existed for the purpose of murder, robbery and violence was made manifest and also that its operations were widespread. After a somewhat lengthy sitting the Jury retired, and after being absent for about an hour, returned a verdict of "guilty" on different counts against 18 of the prisoners, and of "not guilty" against 1 of them. Of the former, 8 were found to be leaders, 7 active members and 3 ordinary members.

On the Thursday following the trial of the 8 leaders were, according to the law of Sarawak, sentenced to death; the remainder of those found guilty were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while those found not guilty were discharged.

It is to be hoped that the effect of these sentences will be to check, at any rate for a time, the spread of this criminal organization, for wherever the Society has had its branches proof of its evil acts have been forthcoming. We do not anticipate that any misplaced sympathy will be shown for any of these miscreants who object for a long time past has been to terrorize, to rob, and in some cases even to murder, unfortunate people whom they considered too weak and helpless to offer any effective resistance.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE CASE.

Sarawak has been troubled within the last two months with the fourth active Secret Society since the year 1857, says the *Sarawak Gazette*; they seem to reappear as a pest in a country, and are equal in danger to the worst volcano, with its threatening and secret detonations, ready to burst forth at any moment. The first news of this Society leaked out in Rejang from one of its members, a character who had received bad treatment from some of the members. Having received the clue, the threads were speedily traced up through the different ramifications extending from one place to another along a line of about one hundred miles—from Rejang to Simatan. Much valuable information was afforded by some person or persons sending anonymous letters to the Resident of the 1st Division; the contents proved invariably to be minutely correct. Both members and documents were soon brought in, the latter clearly incriminating the former. About eleven papers, chiefly of the former, were found, and some afforded very interesting information. The Society is called the Orchid Society, the rules are set forth—the death penalty to any one disobeying any of them—several expressions of figurative significance being used requiring interpretation, much in the same way as the thieves in London and elsewhere have a language of their own. The organization of this Society seems to be confined to Sarawak, as there is nothing to show that it extends to the Dutch side of the border or to the Malay States; it had been prolonged; as it was, it is supposed to have only been in existence during two years, and the root was planted in one of our least frequented out-stations where Members thought they could prosper and spread with safety. In the documents they mention that their purpose was to destroy the present Dynasty called Tsing in China and re-instate the Dynasty called Ming of 1643. Four lines of their poetry run thus:

We are strong and spread everywhere,

Command hills and rivers, despite us who dare.

In Fokien a black flag flying,

Kun Su is the place for gathering.

This Huoh, or Secret Society, is composed of Liew Chee, who are the former ones if we are informed correctly, were composed of Keba. The relief that has been felt by the Chinese trading community as well as by all those not concerned cannot be described; they all appear to think and feel so long as such a society is in existence, always increasing and from day to day becoming more dangerous—that the plot may reach them at any moment; in fact it might be compared to sitting on a barrel of gunpowder. Once the Government had been informed and took active measures the tone changed, face brightened up and men spoke out then fearlessly though not daring to say or give a word of information before the chief culprits were in prison. Such is the character of these Societies, the members of which are punished by death in China, and a similar law exists in Sarawak; no mercy can be shown to ringleaders holding the principles that they are astutely do. We may be thankful that now all is quiet again. The Chinese population is so fast increasing in this country that it is necessary to keep the greatest watch to prevent dangers arising from time to time.

THE COLONY'S CENSUS.

TO BE TAKEN NEXT NOVEMBER.

It is not that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Census Ordinance, 1881, to authorize and direct that a census be taken of the inhabitants of the Colony on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, and to appoint Mr. P. J. Wodehouse as census officer for the purpose of taking such census.

SHANGHAI CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A VERY REAL CREATION.

Commenting on the report, reproduced in our columns yesterday, of the parade of the Shanghai Chinese Volunteer Corps, the *N. C. D. News*, of 9th inst., writes editorially:—

Yesterday's procession through the principal streets of the Settlement of the first battalion yet established of Chinese Volunteers was an event of more than spectacular interest.

There were comparatively few foreigners on the line of route, and the sightseeing Chinese on the pavements of the Mall were not so numerous as on race days or at some large native funeral, but the volunteers are a very real creation, and it is quite evident that they themselves realize the significance of yesterday's parade. We call them volunteers, for although none bear arms at present, except the officers who were wearing swords, the object which has called this corps of 400 young men into being is obviously not merely gymnastics or physical exercises. The drill, which has been assiduously practised for some two months past just outside the Settlement limits, men arriving on the ground as early as five in the morning in their enthusiasm, has been military in every point except the actual practice of arms.

How keen the members are and what material they make was proved by the measured swing of their marching which would do credit to any company of the foreign volunteers, and even, we are afraid, outmatch some of them in smartness. It has to be noted about the present members of the Corps that they are all young men engaged in banks or other business houses in the Settlement and are none of them students in the common acceptance of that much abused term. The ostensible cause which has called them into being is the riot of last December, when, it is asserted, the bluejackets and police and foreign volunteers were so busy, and necessarily obliged to give their first attention to foreign property that they were unable to guard also the Chinese, who have since then been driven to action on their own behalf. This argument is specious, though we have not heard of any heavy claims levelled against the Council by Chinese who suffered damage in the riot, and it is notorious that it was almost entirely foreign property that was attacked. But having failed to obtain recognition for the proposed consultative Committee, it would seem that the same forces are now at work in a different way, and this appears when it is seen that some of those prominent in the organization of the present movement were also conspicuous in the earlier venture.

So long as the members of the Chinese corps content themselves without arms, no serious objection can be raised to their continued existence, but it is known that this is not their intention. There are very obvious reasons why it would be unwise, if not impossible, to enrol Chinese volunteers under the banner of the Municipality and there are equally grave reasons for requiring that they shall not exercise their very laudable desire for military training either within or just upon the borders of the Settlement. At any given moment there might come in the future, as has unfortunately happened in the past, a clash of opinions between the foreign Council and the Chinese local authorities and it would be unfair to the members of the Corps themselves to lay them open even to the possibility of a choice of allegiance.

The presence at the head of the procession yesterday of Trooper Spotswood and four mounted Sikh police indicates that up to the present the Council sees no harm in the movement, with which in a general way indeed it is possible to do nothing but sympathize. The value of physical training and of discipline is being a good Chinese by teachers from every quarter of the foreign world and exercises of a semi-military character form part of the curriculum at all the greater colleges. In its first inception the Consultative Committee also was seen to have its commendable points; it was the extraordinary rapidity with which the march was stretched into an ell that caused the serious revulsion of feeling in that instance. The Chinese Volunteers may with good reason be in mind, and remember that, if the foreigner acts suspiciously, upon suspicion, and is ever on the look-out for possibilities of danger, he is not without previous cause. There is no desire to crush out any movement which tends to the making of better citizens of our Chinese fellow-residents; but we must be quite sure of the motive before we can bless without reserve their latest scheme.

THE CARRYING TRADE IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

Now that the maritime trade of Japan has become of importance, it is interesting to know respectively the carrying capacity of Japanese and foreign ships employed in carrying merchandise to and from Japan prior to and during the war, as given in the *Oriental Economist*. Before the outbreak of the war a large percentage of the goods imported into and exported from the country was carried in Japanese bottoms, but with the beginning of hostilities a complete change came over the situation, and the greater part of merchandise had to be carried by foreign ships owing to the requisition of many Japanese vessels by the Government. The following tables will show the relative part played by Japanese and foreign ships in the Japan trade during these periods:—

EXPORT TRADE.

1903. 1904. 1905.

Steamers.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Japanese	114,762	18,304	43,804
Chinese	47	1,168	1,777
Korean	295	1,680	2,715
British	88,818	155,001	129,457
French	15,792	19,451	17,768
German	40,940	54,440	41,955
Austrian	3,018	2,914	2,305
Norwegian	4,528	17,764	29,998
Dutch	231	1,702	1,524
Swedish	735	1,195	1,132
American	16,073	43,012	45,568
Others	1,643	143	62
Total	286,146	317,463	317,014
Sailing ships.			
Japanese	1,476	1,155	1,370
Total	2,600	2,600	2,738

IMPORT TRADE.

1903. 1904. 1905.

Steamers.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Japanese	106,190	2,302	19,230
Chinese	475	1,118	706
Korean	181	464	783
British	130,560	218,808	309,285
French	6,125	5,600	11,119
German	37,983	51,633	65,493
Austrian	6,215	5,976	4,632
Norwegian	8,792	20,740	21,464
Dutch	898	9,839	11,532
Swedish	464	374	451
American	7,655	17,877	39,713
Others	2,212	230	329
Total	307,063	356,298	477,332
Sailing ships.			
Japanese	2,333	1,449	1,581
Total	7,039	5,374	2,570

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, the amount of export merchandise carried by Japanese ships in 1902 and 1903—before the outbreak of the war, however, a complete change took place, and the greater part of the trade was absorbed by British and American vessels. That is to say, the amount of goods carried by Japanese in 1904 was about 6 per cent. of the total exports and 12 per cent. in 1905. In 1903, of the total exports, amounting to 238 million yen, 105,400,000 was carried by Japanese, and in 1903 114 million yen out of the total of 289 millions. The British share in 1902 was about 40 per cent. of the total. With the outbreak of the war, however, a complete change took place, and the greater part of the trade was absorbed by British and American vessels. That is to say, the amount of goods carried by Japanese in 1904 was about 6 per cent. of the total exports and 12 per cent. in 1905. 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THE WEIHAWEI GOLD MINING CO., LD.

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of members of WeihaWei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on 6th inst. Mr. E. S. Little in the chair. The number of shares represented was 5,503.

The Chairman said that as there was more than a quorum present he would ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice, the Chairman said the resolution before the meeting was as follows:—

"That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as they may think fit and in particular for cash or for shares, debentures or securities in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company or partly the one and partly the other or others."

That was the resolution that was left over from the adjourned meeting and which was now before them for consideration. The resolution was moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Heffer. Perhaps it would be as well for him to make one or two remarks in reference to the present condition of the mine. They had a considerable body of ore in the mine developed, which was in process of being put through the mill. During the last month they had difficulties with labour, so that only one half of the stamps had been able to be dropped, which had involved a considerable loss. The month before they were hung up for five days owing to the shortage of water which resulted in a further loss of \$2,000. The expenses of the mine were about \$100 a day. In the course of necessary operations in a company like this, and with a mill which had been lying idle for more than a year there were necessarily difficulties which had to be overcome, and this took time and involved money. Their company unfortunately, however, did not have sufficient money in hand to allow them to stand losses of this nature. From all the reports which they got from the mine it seemed to be a promising prospect. There was ore there apparently, though it was impossible to say definitely, ore in abundance but of a low-grade character. Their engineer when he was here last month stated that the depth of ore was going down wider and wider: all the way from surface to the deepest depths they had yet arrived at. They required considerably more money for development. It was impossible to carry on the development, as they were going on at present. If they had double the number of stamps to carry on their development they would probably pay dividends, but with the present small machinery—they had only 20 stamps—and having to ship their concentrates to San Francisco, they were handicapped in all directions. They would remember that when they published the results of the first cleaning out, some time in April—the 2nd of April—in that they valued their gold bar at 183 ounces and \$5,000 Mexican. Taking the difference in exchange, they had realised in gold the estimate given but not the amount in silver. The greatest difficulty was in concentrates. The concentrates were estimated to be worth \$17,000 Mexican, but they had realised less than half that sum. The superintendent telegraphed to them that the value was \$65 gold a ton. That was probably a correct valuation but the smelter valuations were less than the actual gross valuations. The smelter did not give true valuation of gold or silver. They had no written reports yet from San Francisco, so they did not know how to account for the actual return. Their manager at WeihaWei, to whom they submitted their first returns, wrote to say that the returns were actually greater than the assay values for smelter returns. There might have been some loss from the bags, but he stated that the returns were actually more than \$3 per ton more than the assays and that the printed statements made were misleading. All the directors could say was that this report was issued on the telegram from the manager, which was on the table, and from his gross valuation was probably absolutely accurate. The difficulties were in the smelter valuations. There only seemed to be one way of recovery, and that was by putting up a smelter of their own, and they could not do that without considerable expenditure of capital. In order to develop the mine it was estimated that at least two or three hundred thousand dollars would be required. That was the estimate of Mr. Cole, which was given when he was in Shanghai and was included in the report which was passed at the meeting. If the shareholders were prepared to put up that money the development could be carried on as required. If that money was not put up there was no alternative for the company but to dispose of their property; it could not be continued as it was at present financed. Those were all the remarks he had to make at that time. If any questions were put the directors would be glad to answer them to the best of their knowledge.

Mr. Taylor said there seemed to be an opinion very prevalent in Shanghai that their mine was worthless and it might be just as well for him to say a few words to dissipate that idea and explain how it had arrived at the present position. He did not wish to abuse anybody, but he thought the old company was very badly served by its expert advisers and it was due to them that they had had so much trouble. In the first place, some gentleman was consulted as to what would be a proper capital to raise, and it was his advice that the capital was set at \$600,000, a capital which had proved absurdly inadequate and showed that this gentleman either knew nothing about gold mining or had some other interests to serve or simply wanted the thing floated. Out of that amount of capital \$300,000 was paid to the vendors, and he was not at all clear that the mine they were now working was the one they obtained from the vendors, in which case they paid away \$300,000 for nothing. Was that so?

Mr. Heffer replied that it was one of the vendors' claims they were working on at the present time.

Mr. Taylor continued that at any rate they paid \$300,000 for it out of the small capital, and it left them only \$300,000. The shares were not all issued and they had to start work with only \$260,000. In the first place a certain amount of money was wasted on Sugar Island Hill by Mr. Dawson, and where the Korean mining engineer, Mr. Pok, found a magnificent mine. He seemed to have struck a little on each side of it and found ore, and immediately advised the directors to set up a mill. Mr. Duff at that time was expert adviser to the company and he was reputed to be a man of considerable experience. He went up there and had a look at this hole (laughter) and advised the shareholders to put a mill. Mr. Taylor had seen a great deal of Mr. Duff and thought he was a perfectly straight man and a good mining engineer, but he now said that Mr. Duff was responsible for the ruining of this company. He must have known at the time the mill was put up that it was absolutely impossible to feed the mill with eighty tons a day. The mill was ordered, and it cost the shareholders rather more than three times what their expert adviser in the first instance said it would. It cost \$900,000 out of their limited capital. Mr. Duff told them at a public meeting that as soon as the stamps began to full they found they had not enough ore to feed the mill, and he put in road metal and anything he could get and held on and in less than two and a half months all the money was finished and they were in debt.

The resolution was ultimately carried after the wording had been altered so as to read, "they are hereby authorised, subject to the sanction of a general meeting of shareholders."

[To be continued.]

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 13th July.—Foonchow 10th July, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tinhow, Br. s.s., 901, C. I. Kerr, 13th July.—Bangkok 5th July, Rice—A. K. & Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 900, Nagle, 13th July.—Hongkong 1st July, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,776, J. R. Scott, 14th July.—Saigon 9th July, Rice, &c.—Wu Fat Sing.

Kumang, Br. s.s., 2,071, E. J. Muller, 14th July.—Calcutta 1st July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 13th July.—Foonchow 10th July, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

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Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 13th July.—Foonchow 10th July, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Grand, Nor. s.s., 1,520, M. Evensen, 9th July.—Sourabaya (Java) 26th June, Rice—S. W. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, H. Schläpfer, 13th July.—Haiphong 10th July, Rice—J. & Co.

Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 11th July.—Bangkok 5th July, Rice—J. & Co.

Cransley, Br. s.s., 3,093, W. E. Steele, 8th July.—Durban 13th June, Coals—G. L. & Co.

Dakota, Am. s.s., 13,305, E. Francke, 2nd July.—Seattle 7th June, and Shanghai 29th, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,663, J. Jenkins, 4th July.—Saigon 30th June, Rice and Gen.—Chinsee.

Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 998, W. Böttcher, 11th July.—Bangkok 5th July, Rice—B. & S.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1,987, W. E. Sawyer, 8th July.—Calcutta 23rd June, Coals—J. M. & Co.

Glenloch, Br. s.s., 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 9th July.—Kobe 1st July, and Shanghai 6th, Ballast—M. G. Brox & Co.

Hand, Br. s.s., 739, P. Metcalf, 13th July.—Haiphong 10th July, and Hobeow 12th, Rice and Gen.—A. R. M.

Hana Wagner, Ger. s.s., 961, J. Kagemann, 20th June.—Saigon 15th June, Rice—L. W. & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, E. Bent, 6th July.—San Francisco 5th June, Honolulu 12th, Yokohama 26th, Kobe 28th, and Shanghai 2nd July, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Ingalls, Am. transport, 600, Scott, 3rd July.—Manila 30th June.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohia, 10th July.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 9th July.—Gen.—O. S. K.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 982, Finkelson, 11th July.—Hobeow 7th July, Sugar and Hemp—B. & S.

Magallanes, Am. s.s., 831, A. Fressal, 26th June.—Manila 23rd June, Ballast—Captain.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, J. Petersen, 8th July.—Sourabaya 30th June, Sugar—J. & Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, S. Robinson, 1st July.—Vancouver 4th June, and Hongkong 27th, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Mortlake, Br. s.s., 1,737, F. W. Hatten, 11th July.—Cherbon (Java) 2nd July, Sugar—Order.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 8th July.—Calcutta 24th June, via Penang and Singapore 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 10th June.—Manila 16th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.

N. S. de Rosario, 715, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th July.—Manila 6th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Hatje, 12th June.—Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Prometheus, Am. s.s., 1,023, O. Karslauer, 6th July.—Bangkok via Swatow 5th July, Rice—N. Y. K.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 986, F. Frabm, 15th July.—Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Gen.—S. & Co.

Rein, Nor. s.s., 732, N. C. Mathisen, 4th July.—Rajmang 27th June, Timber—B. & Co.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,100, J. T. Laing, 19th June.—Shanghai via Poot 24th June, Gen.—B. & Co.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,278, L. Dawson, 8th July.—Sydney 12th June, and Thursday Island 21st, Gen.—B. & S.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Somerville, 13th July.—Manila 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Trym, Nor. s.s., 1,138, S. Andersen, 5th July.—Bangkok 28th June, Rice, Meal and Wood—Order.

Ujima Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,403, K. Nuno, 8th July.—Moj 29th June, Coal—M. B. K.

Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,260, F. Xandaro Echaz, 15th June.—Manila 12th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Korea	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	July 15
Seydlitz	Foonchow	M. & Co.	July 17
R. I. utpold	Singapore	M. & Co.	July 17
Austria	Singapore	P. & Co.	July 17
Tartar	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	July 19
Sunda	Singapore	P. & Co.	July 19
Lowther Castle	Shanghai	D. & Co.	July 22
Coatic	Japan	O. & C.	July 23
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	July 24
Katsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	July 24
America Maru	San Pedro	T. K. K.	July 27

DOCK RETURNS.

Vessel	At	Agents
Alta	at Kowloon Dock	
H.M.S. Sir William	"	
Jervoise	"	
Magallanes	"	
Hercules	"	
U.S.A.T. Ingalls	"	
Taiyuan	"	
Cranley	"	
Hongkong Maru	"	
Namsang	"	

SHANGHAI.

Vessel	At	Agents
Alexandra	Old Dock	
Siam	New	
Chihli	do	
Nord	Cosmopolitan	

Ships Passed The Canal.

Vessel	From	Agents
1st June—Hudson, Machao, Sachsen, Soelara, Tenkai, Tonkin	5th June—Kawachi Maru, Splithad, 5th June—Manila, Canja, Indragudi, Polynesian, Longor, Spolia, 12th June—Bayern, Benlar, Benlar, Nubla, Astyanax, Bellerophon, 15th June—Armand, Bhele, Polyphemus, Prins Heinrich, Ghana, Awa Maru, Atholl, Lartie, 19th June—Mondra, Prins, Scandia, Sifon, 22nd June—Achilles, Caladonian, Ningchow, Seneca, 26th June—Benvenuti, Calcha, Ceylon, Merioneth, 30th June—Silesta (Ger.), Sanuki Maru, Den of Mainz, Montrose, Siberian, 6th July—Benvenuti, C. Ford, Lartie, 12th July—Talamasca, 10th July—Bendit, Flimshire, Jaxon, Scandia, Sifon, 14th July—Bendit, Caladonian, Malta, Pinar, Radnorshire, Blingo Maru, Ching Wo, Pindart.	

Arrivals at Home.

ships; Moyune, Poona, Prince Regent, Lumpyak, Achilles. 30th June—Dardanus, Ernest, Simoni. 4th July—Silesta (Ger.), Sanuki Maru, Den of Mainz, Montross, Siberian. 6th July—Benvenue, C. Ferd Laatz, Diomed, Java Telemachus. 10th July—Benlidi, Filinshihi, Jason, Scandia, Silfhonia, Dongola, Broror, Prince Etel Friedrich. 14th July—Denalde, Caladonian, Malta, Pleurs, Radnorshire, Bing Maru, Ching Wo, Plindart.	
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Steamers.

Vessel	From	Agents
Amara, Br. s.s., 1,565, C. J. Matlock, 6th July.—Hongkong 4th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.		
Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 10th July.—Bangkok and July, and Swatow 9th, Rice and Wood—B. & S.		
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,200, F. Sembill, 8th July.—Sandakan 4th July, Timber—M. & Co.		
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 900, Le Ball, 13th July.—Saigon 9th July, Gen.—Man Fat.		

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow, Amoy, and Foonchow—Per Haiching, 15th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per Elisabeth Rickmers, 17th July, 9 a.m.
Zamboanga, Jolo, Sandakan and Kudat—Per Dorn, 17th July, 10 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Hongkong Maru, 17th July, 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namsang, 17th July, 2 p.m.
Manila—Per Tean, 17th July, 3 p.m.
Tientsin—Per Chipping, 17th July, 3 p.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Montague, 18th July, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per Seydlitz, 18th July, 11 a.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Chingha, 18th July, 3 p.m.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 18th July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Hansa, 18th July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Shaking, 20th July, 3 p.m.
Manila—Per Ruby, 21st July, 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Dakota, 21st July, 11 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per Ali Maru, 23rd July, 3 p.m.
Manila, Simsbahafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Prins Sigmund, 24th July, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per Tanka, 24th July, 11 a.m.
Kobe—Per Talyuan, 25th July, 3 p.m.
Manila, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Empire, 28th July, 11 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per Derwani, 28th July, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Empress of China, 1st Aug., 11 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per Armand Belic, 7th Aug., 11 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per Ernest Simons, 21st Aug., 11 a.m.

It is hereby notified that on and from the 6th inst., the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China to Egypt and the Sudan was reduced to 4 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

A Pillar Box has been placed at Pokfulam Police Station. It will be cleared daily at noon.

There will be a delivery of letters at Pokfulam leaving the G. P. O. daily at 10.30 a.m.

The following may now be obtained at the General Post Office counter:—
Postal Guides, each 10 cents.
Parcel Post Tariff, each 20 "

From and after the 1st January, 1906, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China is one penny instead of one penny and half penny.

VENTURES AT THE RUPES.

KING EDWARD.

Vessel	From	Agents
Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Logan, W.		
Russell		
Bordeaux, Mrs. Thos. McKay, T. D.		
Cassand, Chaplain W. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. G.		
Colahan, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Delaney, L. T.		
Dedworth, G. P. Paine, & E.		
Hallard, Mr. and Mrs. F. J.		
Hester, Dr. St. Clair		
Jackson, Mrs. and child		
Kendrick, A. J.		
Little, A. C.		
Legeune, Vice-Consul Williams, G.		

CARLTON.

Alament, Mr.	Gains, Miss M.
Andap R. J.	Gooch, W.
Anderson, R.A., Capt.	Green, W. D.
Bargmann, F.	Harrison, S. I.
Bayless, M. E.	Jackson, W.
Blanco, A. E.	Juliang, Mr.
Bonnas, W.	Iloyed, G.
Briggs, Mr. and Mrs.	Martin, W. F.
Briggs, Masters W. A.	McClintock, Mrs. F.
	W. and child

ACCESSORIES

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5203

號三十月五年二十三曆光

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

六拜禮

號四十月七英曆

\$1 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

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BIRTHS.

On the 2nd of July, 1906, at Freiburg (Breisgau), Mrs. Fr. Fuhrlinger, of a son.
On the 5th July, at Shanghai, the wife of S. J. GRANGER, I. M. Customs Service, Shanghai, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 7th July, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, GWENDOLYN DANE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. ALLEN.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

ANOTHER CHINESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

(9th July.)

That China has entered on an era of progress and has shaken off the lethargy of centuries, must have become very evident to those who have studied the movements of the Middle Kingdom during the past year. It had been asserted that the regeneration of China was a doubtful possibility on account of the diverse interests of the different provinces, the narrow-mindedness and apathy of the officials and the academic methods of the literati; but a new turn was given to thought when the boycott of American goods became an established fact and young China proclaimed its adherence to modern principles of action and energy. It is usual to point to Japan as the completest evidence of determination to rise from the slough of ignorance to the heights of intelligence and power; but if China has been slow there is a force behind and below the Chinese which, it must be confessed, has been considered not merely latent or dormant but dead. All that has been changed. We have seen China reorganising her forces, concentrating her energies, launching out into new spheres—as witness the visit of the

Commissioners to America and Europe—and generally inaugurating a thorough overhaul of her vital institutions. A nation which can do that is alive with potentialities. No Power at the present time can afford to neglect or disclaim China; for it is a fact that the next great commercial fight is bound to take place on the Pacific; and China, it is evident, will have a voice in the questions that must arise over that peaceful but none the less acute battlefield. Just as a straw shows how the winds blow, the latest development of the Chinese indicates how strong is that feeling which would seek to place the Empire in the van of enlightenment. It may be a small point but it is none the less suggestive. For years past the native districts of Shanghai have been subjected to raids by brigands, who have pillaged honest traders and made life insecure. In the foreign Settlement and Concessions property has been guarded and safety ensured by an admirable system of police and volunteer protection; but outside these the natives have to a great extent been at the mercy of mercenary gangs, who, taking advantage of the lack of an adequate constabulary, have levied toll on the unfortunate merchants who were outside the pale of foreign assistance. The new public opinion aroused in China led to inquiry on the subject and it was proposed to organise a volunteer regiment on the lines of the corps in the foreign quarters. At first the suggestion was looked upon as Utopian; at least, few believed that it would take shape for another decade or more, but Chinese ways have changed for the better, and there is now no longer any hesitation in adopting the best of foreign methods. Several of the wealthy native bankers, merchants, compradors and clerks supported the idea, and stated that they would readily join such a volunteer corps, and, if necessary, subscribe the funds required for its maintenance. Therein they evinced a truly national and patriotic spirit which could not be ignored. Whether it originated in the enlightened views held by Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai on the subject of Imperial defence is beside the question, but the probability is that His Excellency's efforts in this direction gave vitality to the movement. At all events, a meeting was held and 240 names were obtained of those willing to enlist in the new volunteer corps. To-day, that corps, as our correspondent at Shanghai states in a telegram which appears in another column, is an accomplished fact. It is composed of the cream of native Shanghai merchants, and has secured the blessings of men like Admiral Sah and General Ma, veterans in the Chinese services, who are not likely to bestow praise where it does not belong. Not only that, but the first appearance of the corps on parade elicited the unstinted admiration of the foreign community in Shanghai. The corps will be composed of infantry and cavalry, and it is proposed that the strength shall be 5,000 of all ranks. Although only 240 have as yet joined we may be quite certain that the enthusiasm engendered by the appearance of the troops, and the national sentiment which inspires all classes in China, will speedily bring up the total to the projected standard, and once that has been reached it is difficult to say where the movement will end. An attractive uniform has been provided, and the recruits are to be drilled into shape twice every day—a fact which should be taken to heart by European volunteers, who are often too lazy to put in a paltry 30 drills a year. To show the spirit which animates the country it may be mentioned that Admiral Sha was invited to instruct the men in shooting. The Admiral, while acknowledging the compliment, said that his notions of shooting might be considered antiquated and they must get some one who had the latest ideas on the subject. Here, then, we have officials and volunteers working hand in hand for efficiency, which is the best guarantee that efficiency will be secured. As yet the corps is unarmed, for the somewhat occult reason—that the Viceroy wishes the men to practice for three months, at the end of which he will enter into negotiations with the Waiwupu and the Foreign ministers at Peking on the subject of arms. The main thing is, however, that the corps has been formed, and is in active being, an evidence, as already said, of that regenerative spirit which is behind everything Chinese at the present time.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE IN CHINA.

(10th July.)

A few weeks ago we reproduced the text of the Bill submitted by Mr. Denby to the House of Representatives for the creation of U.S. District Courts in China. That Bill has now become law, and in pursuance of its provisions, as announced in our special wire from Shanghai yesterday, Mr. Samuel Willey has been appointed the first Judge of the American District Court in China, at Shanghai. Mr. Willey was, until quite recently, the Attorney General of the Philippines. In his departure the *Manila Times* records the fact that those islands lose a hard-working official who has done much to bring the administration of justice, especially in the provinces, to a high state of efficiency. Naturally of an energetic and forceful disposition, his talents have been displayed to greater advantage, possibly, in an executive rather than in a judicial capacity and in this connection he has shown one of those very essential attributes in the man of organization—the ability to select able lieutenants. The staff of the office of the Attorney General in Manila is to-day one of the most serviceable and worthy in the corps of the Insular Government. Possibly it cannot be said, remarks our contemporary, that the Attorney General is a very popular official. At times he has been too

strenuous for some. In the early days at Manila some unpleasant work had to be done and he was chosen to do it. Perhaps he was a little too vigorous in his prosecutions, but he invariably secured what justice seemed to demand, conviction. Among his friends Mr. Willey is known as one of the closest students of colonial affairs, and possibly no American official has given more thought to the problems involved in the American occupation of the Philippines. In his departure there will be lost to the Islands five years of large and useful experience in Philippine affairs. A summary of the text of the report by Mr. Denby from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the Committee of the whole House of Representatives on the subject of the District Court appears in the columns of the *A. C. D.* The report briefly explains the principle of territoriality and how it came to be applied to China and then, as stated in our Northern contemporary, proceeds:—“The judicial function has since been exercised by our consuls with varying degrees of success. In the early days of our intercourse with the Empire of China the system seemed to work satisfactorily, or at least there were so few Americans in China and our interests were so small that complaints were not numerous; but now the magnitude of our trade, the number of American residents in China, and the importance of our future relations with that country make a change from the inequitable consular judicial system imperative. The folly of the present system is clear. The consul—not, as a rule, a trained lawyer; seldom, if ever, a trained judge—is called upon to administer the laws of the United States in the most important, diverse, and difficult cases, both civil and criminal. He is also the protector of American interests, under the constant suspicion of almost unavoidable bias. Nowhere in the United States would so grotesque a situation be tolerated for a moment; yet here at home only the individual would be hunk. In China national prestige is at stake, and the greatest market of the future is supinely delivered to our trade rivals because of this and other blunders by our Government. The following passage from a memorandum by Mr. Gustavus Ohlinger, at present of the bar Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Shanghai, is also quoted:—“It is obvious that the great variety of litigation is such as to tax the legal acumen of the ablest jurist. In the hands of our consuls, none of whom prior to their appointments have been called to examine the legal aspects of a question, it gives rise to mistakes which would be ludicrous were not such great interests at stake and were it not for the fact that the prestige of our Government is involved. * * * The necessary concomitant of this lax judicial system is a lack of confidence in American enterprise and American business men. No man is going to hazard his property in an undertaking with an American when his rights, if disputed, have to be determined ultimately by a single man who is not even a trained jurist, especially when from this one man's unassisted judgment there is no recourse by appeal or error. * * * Inducements have to be great; the private character of the American business man has to be established by years of unquestioned dealings before a Chinese or other foreigner will ally himself with him in business. Rather than assume the risk, he will engage in business with British subjects. The British Courts are the corner stone of British prestige in the Orient. Their reputation for ability and fair dealing is the highest.” In addition to the arguments quoted above, it should be noted also that the separation of the judicial system from the consular corps, except in cases corresponding to those tried by justices of the peace and police judges in America, must greatly increase the efficiency of the consular service. It will relieve the consuls of a great amount of labour they are not qualified to perform and leave them free to devote their whole energy to the legitimate functions of their office, protection of American individuals and interests, and the extension of trade. Now, of all times, their best efforts are needed on these lines. Briefly, the Bill, which was unanimously recommended by the Committee, provides for the creation of a United States district Court for China, and the appointment of a judge, district attorney, marshal, and clerk. The Court is to have exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases involving more than \$100 fine or sixty days' imprisonment, and in all civil cases involving an amount greater than \$500. Court is to be held annually at Shanghai in the east, Hankow in the west, Pienstin in the north, Canton in the south, and in other consular Courts at Corea. The jurisdiction, procedure, fees, etc., remain as at present, except where modification is made necessary. An appeal will lie to the ninth judicial circuit court of the United States and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judge is to receive an appointment for fifteen years at \$8,000 annually and expenses when on circuit not to exceed \$10 per day. The district attorney is to receive \$4,000 per year and expenses, as above, \$5 a day. The marshal is to receive \$3,000, and the clerk \$3,000.

THE CEMENT TRADE.

(11th July.)

In noting the other day the abnormal demand for Portland cement for the reconstruction of the damaged portion of San Francisco, we suggested that efforts might be made to secure a share of the trade by the representatives of the Hok-On factory, in the interest of the justly reputed product turned out by the Green Island Cement Co. at Hunghom and Macao. While we have no doubt that the general managers of this important local industry

are ever on the alert to adequately respond to the special exigencies created in the markets of the world by any special circumstances, it may be well to give prominence to the vigilance of Japanese competition which is ever ready to step into any market wherein our local manufacturers, through the efforts of their respective managements, seek to gain a footing. In regard to the demand for San Francisco, if the reports of our Japanese vernacular contemporaries can be relied upon, it would seem that our keenest commercial rivals have ousted the Hongkong manufacturers in the supply of cement for re-building the ruined city on the Pacific coast. We are informed that the immense demand which had arisen has caused Americans to look to Japan for a part of the supply, and the output of the Asano, Aichi, and other large cement-manufacturing companies in Japan has been contracted for ten years ahead. This has naturally resulted in an advance in the price of cement in Japan, from ¥1.40 to ¥1.50 per cask. A Japanese gentleman recently returned from America observes that contracts are placed by Americans for cement from Japan, not only because of the scarcity of the supply in America, but also because of the excellent quality of Japanese cement. American cement, explains this gentleman, dries quickly, but its coherent power is very weak. Since the San Francisco disaster American builders have been convinced that although Japanese and German cement dries slowly, yet it possesses very strong coherent power, and they have consequently directed their attention to German or Japanese cement in preference to American. If Japanese cement manufacturers are careful to maintain the present quality and moderate price of their goods, it may not be difficult for them to compete successfully with German cement in America. The Americans are determined to rebuild a finer city than before within the next five to ten years, and Japanese cement-manufacturers may do a very large business. Such is the opinion of the interested Japanese traveller. From the foregoing statement an advance of a fraction under 33 per cent. has been recently established in the price of cement, and while the local product is advertised at the retail price of \$4.75 per cask, it should not be imagined that—with a long running contract of ten years, like that the Japanese manufacturers are reported to have secured with the builders in San Francisco—the energetic firm of general managers, who have in their keeping the interest of the Hongkong industry, should fail in their ability to compete against the ever-watchful manufacturers in Japan. We have good reason to believe that, without any extraneous efforts, the plant is ready at hand to materially increase the daily growing demands of the excellent product second to none turned out by the factory on the mainland, and with the increased capital available which has been sanctioned by the Green Island Cement Company's shareholders, and the concurrence of the bank for the payment of the Company's overdrafts to remain in abeyance, the whereabout should be at ready command to enter into fresh fields of enterprise created by fortuitous circumstances. To return to the glowing report of the Asano, etc., product which is naturally given so favourable a testimonial by the Japanese gentleman recently returned from America, our well-informed Kobe contemporary, alluding to his remarks, makes the following very pertinent observations:—“It is curious that the vernacular journals, whilst dilating upon the virtues of German and Japanese cement, make no reference to the Portland cement made in various parts of Great Britain. These British works, too, are working at full pressure to meet demands from America, so that the suggestion that Japanese cement is in demand because of its good properties is probably not quite a fact, it being more likely that the Americans are entirely indifferent as to the place of origin so long as they get the necessary materials to accomplish their tremendous task.” And to supply that necessity, both in quality and quantity, we make bold to assert that the Hongkong company is as well and as favourably equipped as any factory in the world.

NEW HARBOUR OFFICE.

When a firm, or an institution, an association, or even a private family, removes its *fores et pedes* from the old to a new domicile, by way of bringing good luck, the first thing done in the new premises is to have a “house-warming,” and patrons, customers and friends generally are invited to help to “warm” the new premises, and partake of the hospitality of the proprietors. It is an old custom, and a pleasing one, whether from a business or social standpoint, and always tends to the cementing of good fellowship on the one hand, and to the increase in business, in all its ramifications, on the other. On Monday next an important change of domicile takes place, and one marking the advance in importance of this, the “first shipping port of the British Empire.” On that day the Harbour Office will “open for business” in its new home on the Praya, just to the east of the Canton wharves, abandoning the old location for use as a market. The importance of this event lies in the fact that, of the many projects of the Government, for the better and more adequate quartering of its servants, this is the first to arrive at maturity. It may not be generally known that, less than ten years ago, the site upon which this building now stands, was the choppy, restless sea, part of the waters of the harbour, which the growing needs, in house-space, of the Colony caused the Government to reclaim, just as it is still reclaiming land from the sea

in other parts of the Colony and its dependencies. Under these circumstances it has come as a surprise upon a good many members of the business community, that there has been, so far, no whisper of any formality to be observed, when the change takes place five days hence. When, at home, these removals of important landmarks to larger and more suitable premises—thus marking the advance of progress of the city, town or country—occur, it is usually, almost, indeed, invariably attended with a certain amount of ceremonial, and a golden or silver key, in the hands of a lady or gentleman of prominence, unlocks the door to the public for the first time. Then the public, and the ratepayers, can troop in and see for themselves in what way the public funds are being disposed of to the best advantage. In this case why should not the Harbour Master be “At Home” from 9-10 a.m. on Monday, and why should not some one of our fair friends be invited to “open” the office—with a silver key, which would, as usual, remain her property, as a souvenir of the interesting occasion? All interested in shipping, agents and shipmasters alike, should be invited, for the office is of most interest to them, and it is because of them, and because the shipping is, as everybody knows, the life-blood of the Colony. Surely the Government, if approached on the subject, would not grudge the small outlay in funds entailed in a mild opening ceremony for so important a department of the Public Service.

CANTON TRADE IN 1905.

(12th July.)

Mr. Consul-General James Scott's report on the trade of Canton for the year 1905 has now been published. The volume of trade, we are told, continues to increase, and from a revenue point of view the year has resulted in a record collection calculated on a sterling basis. The totals for the past five years were:—

1901	8,873,559
1902	10,366,812
1903	14,568,460
1904	13,749,582
1905	13,874,982

The apparent abnormal development of the trade in 1903, which cannot be accepted as giving a fair average, is explained by the fact that in that year no less than two and a half million sterling had to be spent by the people in the Kwang provinces for foodstuffs imported to meet the deficiency in local rice crops. A comparative summary of the total values for each decade since 1861 exhibits the gradual development of trade in Canton passing through the Maritime Customs. The value in Hk. Ts. for 1861 amounted to 16,237,319 and rose successively in 1871 to 28,016,663, in 1881 to 31,829,423, in 1891 to 46,411,517, in 1901 to 60,845,110; and within the next four years ending 1905 the increase attained to an aggregate value of more than fifty per cent., viz., Hk. Ts. 92,773,800. This remarkable rise, in part, attributed to the transfer of trade from the native customs authorities under the “Hoppo” to the Maritime Customs. The late Consul-General explains that with the inauguration of the new arrangement under the Peace Protocol of 1901, the native customs within the treaty port areas passed under the control of the Foreign Customs Department with the result that trade now gravitates to the Maritime Customs. Regarding the passenger traffic it is pointed out that during 1905 some 2,000,000 passengers travelled by steamer to and from Canton, and it is estimated that a similar number passed to and from the interior in steam launches. The coinage of the Southern Province has always a relative interest to Hongkong, and in this respect Consul-General Scott's remarks on the provincial authorities' “deal” in copper for coining the one-cent piece are not without interest. Introducing the subject he writes:—

“Canton is a large manufacturing centre and Canton goods have a recognised standing all over the Empire for quality and finish. Accordingly metals always bulked largely in the customs returns. During 1905 the increase in value amounts to nearly 1,000,000 taels (150,416%). But the import of copper slabs for the provincial mint accounts practically for the whole amount. The demand for copper coinage (1 cent. pieces, marked 10 cash in value) created an artificial need, to meet which the Chinese authorities made very heavy copper purchases in 1905. Minting operations did not prove a financial success, and the people refused to accept the new currency at its face value. The coins fell to a discount and the other provinces in China refusing to make further purchases for the use of their districts the Canton mint had to reduce the output to a limited quantity for local use and nearly half the copper imported last year has been sold by the officials and re-exported. The price of copper having risen considerably in the meantime the mint authorities are credited with having done a good stroke of business over the transaction.” The year 1905 takes a prominent place in the commercial records of China by reason, if for no other, of the agitation which will be known to history as the “American boycott.” Merchandise of American origin was, as is known, placed under the ban, and the principal articles of trade to come under notice would be the commodities affecting the millions. Kerosene oil imported during 1905 shows a decrease in value of over 100,000. Contrary to expectation and the tendency during the year of the Chinese to boycott all American products, the decrease in the year under review does not occur in American oil but in the import of the Sumatra

product. American oil shows an increase of nearly 1,000,000 gallons, while the Sumatra article has fallen off fully 1,500,000 gallons. During 1904-05 the import of Russian oil amounted to only 54,000 gallons, valued at something over 1,000. In explanation of the increased import of American oil in face of the very stringent boycott of American goods during the year 1905, it is said that heavy contracts had been entered into months ahead of the movement, and dealers were merely bringing in the stuff they had already contracted for and were bound to clear under heavy penalties. It is recognised, however, on all hands that but for this boycott the American product would have been much more imported to the detriment of the Sumatra article; for the Standard Oil Company, which has a monopoly of the American product, has begun to lower prices with a view to commanding the whole trade. Under flour, the report states, the feature of the year has been the transfer of trade from the American product, consequent on the boycott of American imports. In the matter of flour this, boycott was most rigid, and, at the annual cake festival, when the Cantonese might well have been expected to relax their opposition, the boycott was on the contrary only far more strictly enforced, as many a native dealer found to his cost when the populace emptied into the street all cakes made of American flour found in his shop and stalls. Hitherto the Australian product has never been able to compete with the American import. The latter held the field, and the Chinese, with their conservative habits, were always adverse to any change. Now, however, that Australian flour has succeeded in securing a recognised position, and the customers have grown accustomed to it, there is little fear of its being driven from the market. All that is required to preserve the trade is reasonably low freights from Australia to Hongkong for its carriage, and this the shipping companies may well be trusted to afford, alike in their own interest, and that of trade generally. Mr. Scott concludes his chronicle of the trade of the Southern capital in the following terms:—“What little effect the boycott has had on British commerce in Canton has been due to inability to distinguish between British and American goods and not to any association of British and American interests in the native mind. The only important case of this nature was that of the British-American Tobacco Company, whose sales in this district were seriously affected. Representations were made to the Viceroy on their behalf and a proclamation was issued by the latter, in consequence of which the company's business is now rapidly resuming its normal level. Greater injury might possibly have been done to British trade were it not for the fact that all British imports are purchased in Hongkong and conveyed by junk or steamer into this province direct. An attempt was made to start the agitation in Hongkong, but a meeting of Chinese convened for the purpose was promptly suppressed by the colonial authorities as illegal.”

EFFECTS OF THE FRISCO DISASTER.

The after-effects of the earthquake which befell, and practically destroyed, the city of San Francisco, are now beginning to be felt here in this Colony. That the effects of such a catastrophe must reach to the uttermost ends of the business world cannot but be conceded; for the business firms of San Francisco had world-wide connections, and the total loss of the principal businesses must naturally draw the agents and representatives in distant parts into the vortex. Already these effects have reached Hongkong, and two Chinese firms have had to go into bankruptcy on account of them, as will be seen from the reports of the Bankruptcy proceedings appearing in our columns last evening. As one man naively remarked, in reply to a question put to him in his public examination yesterday, by the Official Receiver: “I did not know I was insolvent until a person came from San Francisco and told me of the earthquake there, and the destruction of the business of the firms with whom I had dealings.” Can these be taken as the first local sufferers, and are there more to follow from the same cause? Judging by the statements made during the proceedings in Court yesterday, it can only be feared so; for mention was made of large dealings in Canton and other parts of China, in goods for export to California—goods purchased on credit—and if the purchasers there cannot meet their liabilities their failures must, as a natural sequence, affect the sellers here. That the trade relationship between California and this port is of a magnitude not to be despised, can be readily appreciated by the fact that, no sooner had the seriousness of the disaster been realized, than the Governor and the Chamber of Commerce telegraphed the sympathy of the people of Hongkong to the representative authorities at San Francisco. In those messages of sympathy stress was laid upon the fact that Hongkong had a large business connection with California by reason whereof the Colony felt but the more the calamity which had reduced four-fifths of the fair city to ruins. The spontaneity of the first Chinese contribution of \$10,000 (gold) followed by a second telegraphic remittance of a like amount bespeaks the extensive connections which subsist between two trade centres of so great importance as San Francisco and Hongkong. Little wonder then that at this distance the first echoes of the disaster on the Pacific coast are beginning to be heard.

NEW HARBOUR OFFICE.

In our issue of Wednesday last we drew attention to the announcement that the New Harbour Office was to be opened for business on Monday next, and, in doing so, we took occasion to animadvert upon the importance of this event as manifesting the growth of the shipping operations in and out of this port, and the consequent increased work devolving upon the harbour department, necessitating the addition of more employees and the office space to accommodate them. In doing so we also suggested that the occasion of the opening of the new offices of such an important department of the public service as that of the Harbour Master should not be allowed to pass without some special ceremonial, such as always marks the removal of other institutions into new premises. It is therefore gratifying to notice that the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Harbour Master, has deemed our suggestion worthy of consideration, and has been in communication with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, on the subject, with the gratifying result that His Excellency has cordially endorsed our views and has arranged to open the new office himself on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

H.M.S. "ALACRITY" IN COLLISION.

WITH S.S. "CHINRIANG,"
BOTH SEVERELY DAMAGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th July,
11.45 a.m.

A collision has occurred between H.M.S. *Alacrity* and s.s. *Chinriang* off the North-East Promontory.

The accident took place on Friday last and in a heavy fog, which is responsible for the collision.

Both the *Alacrity* and the *Chinriang* have put in at Wei-hai-wei. They are severely damaged.

According to the latest advices received by the Naval Authorities in Hongkong, H.M. dispatch vessel *Alacrity* was supposed to be in Shanghai. But from the N. C. D. News of the 5th inst. we learn that the *Alacrity* left Shanghai, probably Northward bound, on the 4th. On receipt of the foregoing special despatch we made inquiries at the office of the Secretary to the Commander, at which we were informed that the collision had occurred at 11.45 a.m. on the 9th inst. The first news of the accident was thus communicated to the Admiralty officials through the *Hongkong Telegraph*. H.M.S. *Alacrity* is a vessel of 1,700 tons, 160 h.p., and carries four guns. She is commanded by Commander E. La T. Leatham.

The s.s. *Chinriang* belongs to the China Navigation Co., Ltd. She is a British steamship of 1,120 tons, and is commanded by Captain Robertson. The *Chinriang* was despatched by Messrs. Guthrie & Co. to Shanghai for Cebu on the 28th ult.—Ed., H.K.T.

COLLISION AT YOKOHAMA.

ACCIDENT TO MAIL-BOAT.

SEVERE DAMAGES SUSTAINED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th July,
11.45 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Athenian* collided with the steamship *Appleduch* at Yokohama, on Saturday.

The damage done was not of a serious character.

[The steamship *Athenian*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and commanded by Captain Robinson, is carrying the mails to Vancouver. She is a vessel of 2,422 tons burden. The *Appleduch*, with which the collision occurred, is a British steamer of 2,426 tons, chartered by the Standard Oil Company.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FIRST PARADE IN SHANGHAI.

TRIBUTES OF ADMIRATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th July,
11.45 a.m.

The newly-formed Chinese Volunteer Corps at Shanghai paraded, without arms, yesterday.

The appearance of the men elicited much admiration.

As the first corps of Chinese volunteers enlisted in Shanghai the character of the corps was worthy of the highest praise.

AMERICA IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT.

FIRST JUDGE APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th July,
2.50 p.m.

Mr. Samuel Willey has been appointed the first Judge of the American District Court in China, at Shanghai.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. W. MOORE.

GRANTED AUDIENCE BY THE MIKADO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th July,
1.10 p.m.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in Far Eastern waters, was granted an audience by H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN'S" PASSENGERS.

TRANSFERRED TO THE "DORIC."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th July,
1.10 p.m.

In consequence of the collision with the Standard Oil Co.'s s.s. *Appleduch* (reported yesterday) the passengers on the R.M.S. *Athenian* have been transferred to the O. & O. S.S. Co.'s s.s. *Doric*.

THE CHANG-CHUN RAILWAY.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR TRANSFER.

MEETING OF JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN COMMISSIONERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th July,
1.10 p.m.

Japanese and Russian Commissioners will meet on the 29th inst. at Kungchuling for the purpose of discussing the details in connection with the transfer of the Kungchuling Chang-chun section of the railway.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

CHINESE ARMY TO GARRISON.

APPLICATION BY CUSTOMS TOTAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th July,
2.30 p.m.

The Customs Tantai has applied to the Government at Peking for one or two battalions of the new Chinese Army to garrison Shanghai.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

NOT TO LAND AT SHANGHAI.

ANARCHISTS FEARED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th July,
2.10 p.m.

Prince Tsai-tseh and his suite, returning to China by the M.M. s.s. *Armand Behar*, have been ordered not to land here on their arrival.

Arrangements have been made for the Imperial Commissioner and party to transfer at once to the Chinese cruiser *Haiwei*, which will be held in readiness for the Prince.

The *Haiwei* has orders, as soon as the party get on board, to proceed immediately to Lientsin en route to Peking.

These steps have been dictated as a measure of precaution against a plot which, it is believed, has been hatched by the emissaries of Chinese anarchists suspected of planning an attempt on the life of his Imperial Highness.

PRINCE TSAI-TSEH AT SHANGHAI.

LAND ON THE FRENCH BUND.

COMMISSIONERS STRONGLY ESCORTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th July,
Noon.

There has been a change in the arrangements in connection with the arrival of Prince Tsai-tseh and suite.

The party landed on the French Bund.

The landing place had been previously cleared of all spectators and was guarded by a large number of police and soldiers to ensure the safety of the party.

The Commissioners were strongly escorted against any attempt on their lives.

DALNY.

OPENED TO FOREIGNERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th July,
2.10 p.m.

It has been decided that the port of Dalny will be opened to foreign trade on the 1st September next.

WEALTHY RESIDENCES LOOTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th July,
2.10 p.m.

Riots have occurred at Paoying in the Yangchow prefecture.

The disturbance has its origin in the high price of rice ruling in the district.

Many residences of the wealthy people at Paoying have been looted by the mob.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

REVISION OF AGREEMENT REFUSED.

BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FIRM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th July,
3.30 p.m.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Peking has intimated to the Waiwun that he refuses to revise the clause in the Canton-Kowloon Railway agreement proposed by the Waiwun some time ago.

[The clause relates to the engagement of engineers and surveyors and to employment of British materials in the construction of the line.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CONFUSION WORSE FOUND.

TO RESURRECT A CLIENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th July,
1.10 p.m.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisse Judge, presiding, *Leung Tak*, junk-owner, sued *Au Tsung* for the recovery of the sum of \$500, being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the negligent navigation of the defendant's steam-launch *Lee Shing*, whereby plaintiff's cargo boat was damaged.

Mr. R. Gardner, of Mr. D. Thomson's Office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. K. Holmes represented the defendant. Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Brotherton and Hett, watching proceedings on behalf of a third party interested.

Mr. Hett applied for an adjournment, as "things were in a considerable muddle."

His Honour: A lot of cases are in a muddle now.

Mr. Hett: But I am afraid confusion is worse than usual in this case, as my client died a few days ago.

Mr. Gardner: Then you have no *locus standi*.

His Honour: At any rate, I cannot see you, can I?

The case was adjourned till Friday next. "Perhaps Mr. Hett can resurrect his client in the meantime; well, see," remarked his Honour.

WANTED HIS HOUSE.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisse Judge, presiding, *Yung Sing*, administrator of the estate of *Tsang Chun*, deceased, of No. 16 Sun Shan, Hungtung, in the dependency of Kowloon, sued *Shin Tung*, of No. 41 Hok-On-Kok, Hungtung, also of Kowloon, for the possession of the house and premises known as No. 41, Hok-On-Kok, Hungtung.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person.

For the plaintiff it was claimed that the property was his by inheritance.

His defence was that the property was given to defendant as a gift by the plaintiff's father. Plaintiff said the late *Tsang Chun* was the owner of the house in question. Defendant was in possession of the house.

His Honour: Why does he not get out? Witness: He won't.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Has he paid you any rent? Witness: No; he has not paid any rent for seven or eight years.

His Honour: Then he is almost a squatter by this time.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: The property is yours? Witness: Yes, my father owned it and never gave it away.

His Honour: Let the order for delivery issue.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

RESULTS IN SERIOUS CHARGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th July,
12th inst.

An illustration of how far some lovers' quarrels can go was given at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when Edmund Johansson, of No. 52, Queen's Road Central, charged *Mrs. A. Vera Marshall*, an American, of No. 2, Morrison Hill Road, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, with stealing from him, by means of a trick, a pair of diamond earrings, valued at \$475, on 23rd June last.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the prosecution and asked for an adjournment, adding that it was his intention of altering the charge to one of larceny by bailment.

His Worship (to defendant): You are charged with stealing a pair of diamond earrings. What have you to say?

"Why, I don't know anything about it," replied the defendant. "Mr. Johansson and myself were engaged to be married, until the day before yesterday, when we had a quarrel. I told him that unless he married me I would sue him for breach of promise as I have run into debt for him and I wanted to pay my bills. Mr. Johansson never gave me any present except now and again he would hand me \$6 or \$5."

"I fix bail at \$500; have you any money?" asked his Worship.

"Why, I have said before, I know nothing about it."

Here Mr. Goldring said that the prosecution did not press for heavy bail.

His Worship replied that he knew the complainant wanted now to withdraw the charge. A warrant was sworn out against defendant, and he could not accept any plea to withdraw.

His Worship (to defendant): "Do you know any person who will stand security for you so as to ensure your appearance in Court to-morrow?"

Defendant: "I think Mr. Johansson will."

After some conversation between solicitor and complainant, Mr. Goldring intimated that Mr. Johansson would be willing to stay security for defendant.

His Worship: "In that case I will require Mr. Johansson to deposit \$500."

After another short conversation, Mr. Goldring said that complainant would not feel safe in standing security for the defendant.

HIS WORSHIP: "CAN YOU GET ANYBODY ELSE."

"Why," replied the defendant, "I'll have to go home first to communicate with friends. I saw my Consul this morning and he told me everything had been settled. He also gave me a letter from Mr. Johansson which I would like you to read."

At this stage Mr. Goldring announced that the price of the earrings had been over-estimated.

His Worship: "Where did you get that?" Mr. Goldring: "That's what I was told."

Is *Worship* (to complainant): "How did you make that out?"

Complainant: "The bailiff said it is only worth \$685."

The question of bail again came up and the defendant, addressing the Bench, said: "We were engaged to be married for over a year and we had quarrelled. I don't see what's that got to do with other people."

His Worship: "This is no place for settling lovers' quarrels. I want to know something more about the case."

The case was then adjourned until 2.15 p.m. to-morrow. Bail \$500.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

he preliminary trial in this case, which was reported in last evening's *Telegraph*, apparently interested not a few persons, who took the opportunity of attending the Court this afternoon, when the case was to have been continued before the Magistrate.

The case was brought by Ed. and Johansson, of No. 52, Queen's Road Central, against Mrs. A. Vera Marshall, of No. 2, Morrison Hill Road, for the alleged stealing from him, by means of a trick, a pair of diamond earrings, valued at \$475, on 23rd June last.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the prosecution.

By 2.15 o'clock, the hour set for the hearing of the case, no appearance was put in by defendant, but by 2.30 o'clock, she marched into Court and the case was re-opened.

When Mr. Gompertz took his seat, Mr. Goldring said that when his client took out the warrant for the arrest of the defendant he thought she was leaving the Colony on that day. As she did nothing of the kind he would ask his Worship to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Gompertz replied that on hearing what Mr. Goldring had to say the charge falls, but he added that the prosecutor acted in a most extraordinary manner, as he should have obtained accurate information before taking such a step.

The prosecutor was called.

Mr. Gompertz: Your solicitor informs me that you want to withdraw the charge? Prosecutor (to the Bench): Yes.

Mr. Gompertz: You know it is a very serious thing you have done.

Prosecutor: I am very sorry. The whole thing is a mistake. I thought she was going in to court, as I heard she had her boxes packed.

Mr. Gompertz: Well, I have nothing to go on with now. [To defendant]: You have heard what has been said. The prosecutor does not want to go on with the case. He said he made a mistake. Do you wish to say anything?

"Why," replied defendant, "most certainly he made a mistake."

His Worship then ordered the defendant to be discharged, adding that if she did not think the decision arrived at good enough she had a remedy.

The defendant, without another word, walked out of the Court and went away unaccompanied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

OUR RICKSHA COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR:—In their degree probably ricksha and chair coolies differ little from drivers and porters in the vehicles all the world over, and a London "cabby" often uses strong, if not insolent, language on receiving merely a legal "fare."

Comparatively few people use a ricksha for one hour at a stretch, so that a journey of two miles or thereabouts is amply paid, even in this hot weather, by 15 cents.

As personally I am dependent on a public ricksha, it is not abuse, in a language I do not understand, which troubles me, but rather a fear lest, in these hard times, made harder by the reduction in number as to cause considerable inconvenience, especially on days when the rain is coming down in sheets, and a step from the pavement means an immediate soaking.

Even so, when a runner of no great speed adds further exasperation by evident abuse after receiving a just fare, an habitual rider could wish it possible to witness the rascal get a well ordered flogging, rather than resort to the reduced in number as to cause considerable inconvenience, especially on days when the rain is coming down in sheets, and a step from the pavement means an immediate soaking.

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CHAIR COOLIES AGAIN.

CHARGED BY A PASTOR.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, Rev. Johannes Muller, of the Berlin Foundling House, proceeded against the drivers of chair No. 343, on two charges.

On the first charge it was alleged they refused to complete a journey and on the second, with using abusive language towards complainant, on the 6th inst. The coolies denied the charges.

Rev. Muller, sworn, said that at half-past five on the day in question he engaged defendants' chair from Seymour Terrace and went to Bowen Road. On arrival at a certain part of that road he got out for a walk and told the men to follow. They refused and became very noisy, at the same time using most insulting language. They afterwards refused to complete the journey. An Indian constable also gave evidence corroborating the evidence of the first witness regarding the abusive language used by the defendants.

His Worship said he found defendants guilty on both charges. They would pay a fine of \$3 on the first count and \$3 on the second.

THE "SHIRE" LINE.

TO OPERATE BROCKELBANK STEAMERS.

Messrs. Shaw, Watson & Co., agents of the "Shire" Line, have received information from Messrs. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., London, that they have just definitely concluded an arrangement whereby the following steamers, belonging to Messrs. Brockelbank & Co., of Liverpool, will be run regularly under the "Shire" Line.

The steamers referred to are the *America*, *Gazelle*, *Harvard*, *Longford*, and *Pendari*. The arrangement was to come into force from 1st July, and these five steamers after that date will be re-named as follows: *Glamorganshire*, *Cardiganshire*, *Carmarthenshire*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Pembrokeshire*.

By this new arrangement there will be considerable development in the "Shire" Line business, so far as Hongkong and China are concerned.

THE SHANGHAI CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

AN IMPOSING PARADE.

On Monday we printed an exclusive telegram relating to the Chinese Volunteer Corps at Shanghai and the favourable impression which the first parade had created in the Northern Settlement. We have since received Shanghai papers of the 8th inst. and the N. C. D. News, of 9th inst., contains the following interesting report which we reproduce:

Over four hundred of the recently enlisted

OUR CHINESE VISITORS.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

This morning His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai-Tsueh, President of the Imperial Chinese Commission which has been travelling in Europe for the purpose of studying foreign institutions, accompanied by H.E. Chang Ngai Tao and H.E. Li Ching Tao, arrived in Hongkong and were received at the pier by a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file of the Royal West Kent's was drawn up to receive him, the Band of that regiment being stationed at the rear. On Blake Pier, besides the guard-of-honour of the West Kent's mentioned above, was stationed a squad of Indian Police, under a European sergeant, who were detailed to act as an escort to His Imperial Highness, while on the Praya, facing the pier, was a detail of Chinese constables to keep the road.

At 11.55 a.m. the first gun of the Imperial salute boomed out, announcing that the Imperial party had left the steamer for the shore, and very soon afterwards His Excellency the Governor's steam-launch "Victoria" steamed alongside the pier, when His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai-Tsueh, escorted by Captains Coleman and Armstrong, Aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, stepped ashore, the guard-of-honour giving the Royal Salute, and the Band playing "The World's Delight." Chairs from Government House were waiting, and the party immediately proceeded to Government House, escorted as above-mentioned. His Excellency Prince Tsai-Tsueh, who was garbed in his imperial yellow jacket, and wore the peacock feather and button denoting his rank, saluted the officers of the guard, and these with marked dignity walked to the chair awaiting him accompanied by Captain Coleman, while Captain Armstrong accompanied the departure of the rest of the suite. As soon as the procession had got well under way the guard-of-honour formed fours and, headed by the Band, marched back to quarters. Possibly on account of the hour, and the noon-day heat, there were but a sprinkling of people on the pier to witness the arrival, though crowds lined the roads outside, while on the pier were several "snappers," who must have secured some good photos, conditions being in every way in their favour.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour, the Imperial party, and the members of the Imperial Commission, proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, awaited them and where they were entertained at luncheon. In all fifty-one invitations had been accepted, the luncheon party including, besides His Excellency the Governor and the Imperial party, the Lord Bishop of Victoria, His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., Commodore G. Williams, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Hon. Mr. T. Seacombe Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry Berkeley, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brwin, Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Colonel Darling, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Dr. F. Clarke, Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewitt, Hon. Dr. E. Osborne, Hon. Colonel Aiken, Rev. Fr. de Maria, Lieut. Woodward, R.N., Rev. F. C. Stevens, Lieut. Colonel Sparks, Rev. E. A. Irving, Lieut. Colonel Seymour, Dr. Bateson, Wright, Mr. A. Seth, M.S.O., Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. F. J. Badley, Mr. H. R. Phillips, Mr. D. R. L. L. Badley, Captain Smith, Captain Cooper, and Captain Coleman, A.D.C.'s, and the members of the Consular Corps now in Hongkong.

Shortly after lunch, during which the Band of the Royal West Kent's played selections of appropriate airs, the party left Government House and returned on board, their voyage North being resumed in the afternoon. The departure was private.

AT SINGAPORE.

We take the following from the *Singapore Free Press*, of 2nd inst.:—By the French Mail steamer *Armand-Beche* from Europe, this morning, there arrived the members of the Chinese Travelling Commission who are now homeward bound. The head of the mission is His Highness the Prince Tsai-Tsueh with H.E. Sheng Chi Heng and other officials comprising twenty-seven in number.

The leading members of the Mission landed officially at Johnston's Pier this morning at 10.30. They were brought round from the wharf in the Government launch *Kittawee* flying the Dragon flag of China, and at Johnston's Pier were received by a guard of honour and the band of Russell's Infantry. Amongst those present on the pier were Messrs. Lee Choon Kwang, Lam Yau Tong, Mr. S. H. Tan, Tan Keng Wai, Mr. Yung Sik, and many members of the Chinese community in mandarin dress. On stepping on to the pier the Prince "kowitzed" to the regimental colours and then immediately entered the Government House carriage. Captain Stockley, A.D.C., received the Commissioners on behalf of the Governor and after a visit to Government House they were called upon by the leading members of the Chinese community, who had assembled in the hall of the pier to receive them. The party disembarked at one o'clock this afternoon, and the *Armand-Beche* left for China at 3 o'clock.

In consequence of information received the police have been taking considerable precautions to secure the safety of the Chinese Prince Tsai-Tsueh, while in Singapore. Supt. Cusden, in plain clothes, rode with him in his carriage, Inspector Tyrrell followed in Capt. Stockley's gig and a number of police on bicycles were in attendance.

Whilst in London H. E. Chi Heng was interviewed by the *Standard* and naively said "the Mission had not come across much that was new in England because they had seen Japan and the United States first." H.E. went on to say that he thought Britain was behind the United States in general progress and seemed to be just realising the fact. He was however greatly impressed by the dignity and solidity of the British as a nation. In this respect they resemble the Chinese. As to the influence of the mission upon the future of China he could say nothing, but that China was about to adopt western methods in many things was certain. She was a country of great resources and of much more enlightenment than is believed in Europe. She would, if once on the road, do everything on a large scale like America. "As Japan is to Britain so will China be to America in the future" prophesied the Commissioner. In concluding H.E. expressed the wish that Britain and China should know one another better. They would find much to respect where they now only laugh and ridicule. Much misunderstanding came about through ignorance.

P. C. EDWARDS, of the Harbour Police, summoned the master of the steam launch *Hing Lee*, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Tuesday, for carrying six passengers in excess of the number of his licence. Defendant admitted the offence, but said he could not remedy matters as the passengers flocked on board. His Worship said that defendant had a right, when he knew he had the proper number, to stop others from boarding the launch. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board Room, the usual members being present, when the following business, among others, was transacted.

CHINESE CEMETERIES.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper pursuant to notice asked:—

1. Is a plan of each Chinese cemetery showing the position of each grave space therein kept on file at the cemetery, and at the offices of the Sanitary Board as required by By-law No. 11?
2. If not, why not?
3. Whose duty is it to see that such plans are kept?
4. Is a register kept in the English and Chinese languages at or near each Chinese cemetery, giving all particulars required in By-law No. 13 relating to cemeteries?
5. If not, why not?
6. Whose duty is it to see that such a register is kept?

The Hon. the President replied as follows:—

1. A tracing, showing the area and boundaries of each Chinese cemetery is kept in the Surveyor's office; no copy of such tracing is kept in the cemetery, as there is no office accommodation available; it has, however, been found practicable in the case of Chinese cemeteries to keep plans of sufficient size to show the situation of every grave space.
2. No answer.
3. The surveyor is supplied with tracings of the cemeteries by the Public Works Department, and is responsible for their safe custody.
4. The sexton keeps at the cemetery a record in Chinese of the situation of the graves; and two complete registers, one in English and one in Chinese, giving all particulars specified, are kept in the Secretary's office.
5. No answer.
6. The Secretary.

LIMEWASHING PROCEDURE.

The Secretary submitted the following minute: It was resolved at the meeting of the Board on the 26th June that the question of limewashing be considered by the Board with a view to either modifying or doing away with the existing regulations. As this matter is to be considered by the whole Board, the Board may wish to have a special meeting or, in view of the fact that the papers dealing with the limewashing procedure have been forwarded to the Public Health and Building Ordinance Commission, to wait until the Commission have dealt with the matter.

The Hon. the President intimated: Mr. Humphreys, do you wish this matter taken up at once or would you prefer to wait until you receive the reports from Europe that you spoke of?

Mr. Humphreys intimated: he matter, as far as I am concerned, can wait until I have gone to the question further or at all events it is decided whether the Commission are going to take up the subject of limewashing.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewitt, Chairman of the Commission, said this matter would be dealt with by the Commission in due course and it was advisable to let the matter stand until the Commission has made its report.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak said the matter had better be considered by the Commission.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

The minute from the Medical Officer of Health which was submitted to the Board at the last meeting requesting that the senior inspectors be authorized to enter and inspect food in any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation of food, was again submitted to the Board having been sent to the Crown Solicitor for his opinion as to whether the suggestion was *inter vires*. The Crown Solicitor's opinion, as submitted, was to the effect that it was *inter vires*, and in order to give effect to it, the Hon. the President said he would give authority to each inspector.

CONCRETING GROUND SURFACES.

The matter of the concreting the ground surfaces of No. 113, Bonham Street again came before the Board.

Mr. Shelton Hooper intimated: This is eminently a case for the Commission. It is a pity that the President dismissed the foreman before the Commission had examined him. This matter had better be discussed by the Board.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak intimated: This is a case of concrete in the street, and it is expensive to have it done. The Commission should be asked to consider it. All the illegals reported by the officers should be specified in one notice, so that owners can have them all attended to at the same time, and on no account should inspectors be allowed to take with them contractors or foremen on their visits and tell the people which contractor to engage. In this case the inspector should be called upon to explain why he recommended that the contractor be engaged, and when he left why he allowed the foreman to remain behind to bargain for the work.

MANURE ON GREEN ISLAND.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary having pointed out that the manure from the animal depot at Kennedy Town deposited on Green Island, and was breeding flies and mosquitoes, so as to be a nuisance and great pest in the quarters of the light-house staff on Green Island, requested the Board to suggest some other place for the deposit of such manure.

The Hon. the President said he was inclined to think some bay on the Kowloon side would be most suitable.

Dr. Gibson, Veterinary Surgeon, recommended that a small bay in New Kowloon be used for the purpose. There is an exceedingly small Chinese population near the site suggested.

The City contractor, Leung Yu, suggested that the hillside at Tai Tam be used for the purpose, which is Crown Land, was the most suitable place for the purpose.

OVERCROWDING.

During June, 1906 there were 376 persons displaced on account of overcrowding in the various health districts of the City.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Government Analyst submitted his report upon samples of water taken from various wells in the Colony, all of which he found of excellent quality.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Government Analyst submitted his report on samples examined during the quarter ended June 30th, 1906, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896. Eight bottles of food were examined and nine of milk, all of which were found to be genuine.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

On the 28th ult. five steamers seized during the war and the light-house tender *Shibata Maru* were sold by public tender in Tokyo. The prices and names of the steamers and the successful bidders are as follows:—

Chosan Maru (late *Hupling*), 1,395 tons, ¥17,011—Mr. Tomikura; *Yaura Maru* (late *Veteran*), 1,199 tons, ¥22,222—Mr. Tanaka; *Shibata Maru*, light-house tender, 278 tons, ¥7,000—Mr. Isumi; *Cole Maru* (late *Syngana*), 4,187 tons, ¥21,550—Mitsui Bussan; *Isobe Maru* (late *S. B. Abney*), 2,061 tons, ¥100,000—Mr. Oshiro; *Amakura Maru* (late *Amur*), 2,415 tons, ¥61,600—Mr. Nakamura.—*Japan Chronicle*.

INSANITARY SUBURBS.

TAI HANG AND WONG-NEI-CHONG.

The report, dated 7th July, of Dr. Pearce regarding the sanitary condition of Tai Hang and Wong-Nei-chong laid before the Sanitary Board this afternoon, is as follows:—

TAI HANG.

1. Pig-stys: The floors of pig-stys are in several cases in need of pointing. Some are paved with Canton tiles which, being absorbent, ought to be condemned. I would suggest that the Board approve of two inches of cement being laid over the tiles which should be keyed to receive and hold it.

Sumps also need repairing in some cases. I do not think it probable that the sumps often overflow as their contents is valuable for manure. Probably they overflow sometimes. The only legal method of dealing with the manure is to have it removed to the conservancy bins daily by owners of the pig-stys. A better method is to apply it to the land as manure.

2. The hydrant in the pathway in Shepherd Street is in the condition described by Mr. Shelton Hooper. Repairs to the pathway will remedy this.

3. Mats used as receptacles for refuse are used for the reception of clothes in baskets. The clothes are stored here previous to being removed to the city for ironing and folding. In some of these sheds one or two persons admit living, but night visits would be necessary to prove them domestic buildings. Some time ago many mats were removed from there by the P.W.D. I understand that some could not be removed on account of concessions. There is need of some sheds for storing clothes and it would be wise to build some brick shelters for the use of washmen and do away with the mats.

4. A quantity of refuse lies about between the tones and boulders of the hill-sides near the stream and some is washed down and even tipped into the nullah. This is for the most part below the washing paths. The hillside is so rough and boulder-strewn that sweeping up of refuse is an impossibility.

5. Some matched pig-stys have been put up evidently without the P.W.D.'s permit. These should be removed.

6. In old Tai Hang the streets are often trodden and paths over which there is a deal of wear need paving and the paving should be smooth and provided with properly made channels for draining off surface washings. A good deal might be done in old Tai Hang to improve soil drainage.

7. Two buildings originally built as pig-stys have been occupied as domestic buildings, but no pigs have evidently been recently housed there. They will have to be vacated.

8. Some houses appear to be overcrowded. Night visits have not been paid, but can be if the Board wishes.

9. The nullah certainly needs training.

10. The road and vacant ground in front of new Tai Hang is low and swampy and badly needs levelling and draining.

WONG-NEI-CHONG.

1. The nullah east end, west of the village need training. The last nullah is now damaged, apparently on a count of some training operations going on at the west side of the race-course.

2. The roadway about the hydrant needs slight repairs.

3. A public latrine is needed.

4. I have not found any pig-stys used as domestic buildings—probably those used have just been discontinued.

5. Roads and pathways about the houses where there is much traffic need better surfacing and surface draining. A channel inclined to carry surface water is towards the west street, and is continuing to the stream. At present it ends abruptly in a ditch.

6. A case of small-pox was discovered in this village in March. A prosecution for failure to report resulted in a conviction.

7. The supposed leper is probably a leper. For absolute diagnosis he will need to be examined in hospital.

8. The pigstys are in much the same state here as in Tai Hang, and the paths between the pigstys. Rubbish and dirt accumulate there. If such paths were concreted sweeping would be easier, but it would be far more necessary to sweep concrete paths free from all rubbish than mere earth paths.

9. Concrete is to be put down, it should only be where absolutely necessary, and it would be a good thing to have a resident in each of these villages who would be responsible for seeing that his fellow-villagers did all they could to keep the place clean.

10. The reason why the pigstys are in their present condition is that No. 5 district was without an inspector for three months of this year. The licences were not re-issued in consequence, but were kept back until there should be an opportunity to get the stys in order.

11. The provisions of the law as to window areas with external air, concreting of ground surfaces, and of overcrowding have not been enforced in these villages. The villagers would probably be ruined if they were enforced.

CEMENT WORKS FATALITY.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, presiding as Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. H. M. Harrop (foreman), E. C. Wilks and J. Mowbray Jones, returned a verdict of "death by misadventure" at the Magistrate's court this afternoon, at the inquiry into the circumstances touching the death of one Tang Hing, Chinese male, 52 years old, who was killed at the Cement Works on 17th June last.

Dr. Harold McFarlane, medical officer in charge of the Kowloon mortuary, said that he held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased and found death to be due to asphyxia. Both legs of the deceased were torn off.

Tai Tsun, a coolie in the Cement Works, Hungnam, said he worked with the deceased on the day he died. Witness was shovelling cement into the mixer. At 10 p.m., when the day's work was over, witness called deceased, who was in pit. He went down to the man, who was in a sitting posture, and shook him. The engines were running at the time. Witness on finding deceased did not move got alarmed and rushed out. Europeans arrived, the engines were stopped and deceased dragged out.

"How many men are employed in this pit at a time?" asked the Coroner.

"One man at a time," replied the witness.

"Is the cement in this pit always the same depth?"

"No, sometimes it is very deep."

"Does one man remain in the pit the whole day?"

"Impossible. We have to come up for wind now and again."

"How long can a man remain in the pit?" asked the police.

"Without coming up for wind, about half an hour."

A rider was added by the jury that in their opinion greater precautions should be taken to prevent accident of this nature in the future.

FIRE ON S.S. "TAMING."

DAMAGE UNKNOWN.

Fire, which broke out in No. 2 hold of the China Navigation Company's steamer *Taming*, at half-past eight o'clock last evening, attracted some attention both ashore and afloat. The *Taming* gave the alarm at once the outbreak became known to those on board, and promptly a party of sailors from a German ship, which was anchored close by, made for the burning ship. They set to work with the *Taming's* crew and fire appliances as soon as they gained the deck and did some good work. They were not hampered, as was the case with the local brigade when they arrived, by the smoke, as the men were provided with smoke helmets. In less than an hour's time the fire was under control, but smoke was still issuing in volumes from the hold, and by half-past ten the fire was subdued, but not before No. 2 hold had been flooded. The damage done to the cargo is at present unknown. The origin of the fire is said to be caused by a spark from a forge which was at work at the time.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

PORTUGUESE DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

Mr. Augusto Navarro, a native of Portugal, twenty-two years of age, and employed as a clerk at the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited, was drowned in the harbour at six o'clock last evening. The unfortunate occurred some time after he had been employed on the Praya wall and in presence of his friends, who were unable to render any assistance. At about 5 o'clock p.m., yesterday, Navarro, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Remedios, a clerk with Messrs. Baretto and Co., and Mr. G. M. Xavier, of the Whampoa Dock Company, journeyed to the Praya at Kennedy Town on a fishing excursion, as was their usual custom. Some time later Navarro, who is reputed to be a strong swimmer, intimated that he felt warm, and powerless to render any aid. His friends who are unable to swim remarked that they would look on. Navarro dived into the sea, swam out for about fifty yards and returned. He went out a second time the same distance and was returning, when thirty yards or so off the wall, Navarro was seen to be in trouble. He struggled as if to keep on the surface, but failed and he sank and was not seen again, his friends witnessing his death. There were no lamps in the vicinity that could be hailed to the rescue of the unfortunate man. Deceased was in the Colony only a short while before the sad fatality and had only just formed a small circle of friends. He resided at 18, Stanley Street with Mr. Thomas Remedios.

LAND IN DISPUTE.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Mr. Kwai of Mr. and Mrs. Kwai Tong, village proceeded against Shik Nam of No. 145 Wong Nei Wai, Tai Shek Ku village, for a declaration of ownership of land.

Mr. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. J. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, represented the defendant. The plaintiff claimed a declaration by the Honourable Court that the piece of parcel of ground situated at Tai Shek Ku, in the Democency of Kowloon, registered in the Land Office as part of Farm Lot No. 13, having an area of 17.7 acres, now belongs to and is the property of the plaintiff.

His Honour adjourned the case till Friday to consider a point of law. Mr. Hursthouse holding that the Summary Court had no power to make such a declaration as that sought by the plaintiff.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE HARBOUR.

TWO FILIPINOS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

There was some confusion occasioned last night on board the Spanish steamer *Magallanes* in the harbour when two Filipino members of the crew—C. Flores and Domingo Esallio—took to knives to settle a quarrel. The quarrel took place over a gambling table. They had been gambling the whole afternoon and Flores had been losing. He asked Esallio to repay him \$21, which had been due for some time. Esallio said he had no money to repay him, and the quarrel started. Both men lost their temper and Esallio struck Flores with his fist, whereupon the latter picked up a knife and stabbed Esallio on the cheek, neck and chest. Streaming in blood Esallio rushed to a cupboard, picked up a clasp-knife and dug it under the left eye of Flores. The other gamblers by this time thought it time to interfere and both men were held. The police were called and the Filipino warriors taken in custody and placed under lock and key at Hungnam Station. They were placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's court this morning, when evidence was heard. Flores was sentenced to three months' hard labour and Esallio to one month imprisonment.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

SANITARY BOARD FOREMAN CHARGED.

Raheem Bux, an Indian foreman, in the employ of the Sanitary Board, was arrested by the police on Saturday and removed to the Central Police Station. He was then entered on the charge-sheet on several charges. It was alleged that he had on diverse dates, from October last, received bribes from Lim Sang, a sub-contractor, of 9, Upper Rutter Street, to the sum of \$70.37. It was also alleged that in order to obtain this money the foreman visited the contractor on thirty-two different occasions. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with the offence.

MALAYS IN TROUBLE.

ABRAHAT A HAWKER.

Ahmed Benarasi and Avari Samal, Malays, residing at No. 4, Square Street, were charged this morning, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, with assaulting a hawker on Saturday afternoon. Evidence was heard and it was said that the hawker in trying to pass the defendants in a crowd on Saturday accidentally trod on the toes of Benarasi. The latter became angry, seized the hawker by the neck, dragged him back, and both men assaulted him. A policeman passing at the time took the Malays in charge. "And it was a good thing too," said an officer, "for if the Malays had remained at large a minute longer the crowd would have given them the biggest hammering of their lives." His Worship fined each man \$10.

SCAVENGER COMPLAINS OF HEAVY FINES.

A petition from the city scavenger contractor to the Sanitary Board was submitted, to the members at the meeting to-day, in which he said that the refuse was always taken to the place mentioned in his contract, but it was possible that some of the coolies might dump a few baskets overboard, within the boundaries of the harbour. Last month when the police boarded a dust boat to arrest some of the coolies they were like wolves and tigers, and the coolies escaped as best they could. One man, who jumped into the water to escape, was drowned. Some of the coolies were arrested and taken before the Court where they were each fined \$50, or imprisonment for two months. The men could not pay the fines, and the contractor could not pay for them, and so they went to gaol.

Mr. Humphreys intimated: When will the refuse destructor come into operation? The refuse will always be trouble under the present system.

Mr. F. J. Badley intimated: The contractor made the contract with his eyes open, and knew what he had to do. If he all the coolies to dump the rubbish in the water as a set-off for under-payment he deserves to suffer for it. It is a matter of great difficulty and some expense to catch them in the act, and when they are caught it is not the least easy imposing a nominal fine. He ought to employ a responsible man to man the coolies do what they are required to do.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak intimated: The contractor has his own reason to grumble, as he has to pay fines so often, both for himself and his coolies and other unnecessary expenses which absorb all his profits. In my opinion the last part of clause 22 of the scavenger contract itself is bad, and should be deleted in the next new contract. So long as the contractor is required to send his boats to Chin Wan Bay it is impossible to prevent dumping, and that has been the place of every scavenger. He pays his boatmen very low wages on the understanding that they are to be allowed to sort out rags, bones and anything else valuable to themselves. This sorting is generally done while the boats are on the way to Chin Wan Bay, or even at their moorings along the Praya and after sorting they dump the rubbish to save the trouble of taking it ashore again to be burnt at Chin Wan Bay. Hence nearly all the refuse boats on arrival at Chin Wan Bay are almost empty of the coarsest part of the refuse, leaving only the fine part in the hold of the boats. The object of retaining the finer sort is in order to search for silver and copper wares, coins, ornaments and so on. Such is the system for the disposal of the refuse of the City. If the sorting and sifting are disallowed as the result of repeated prosecutions it may mean an additional cost of \$100,000 a month to the contractor. As a matter of fact, for the sake of his purse, the contractor, so long as he has a chance to do so, will do his utmost to evade the clause. If, however, it is insisted that all the refuse must be carried ashore to be burnt at Chin Wan, is the pier big enough for all the boats to land the refuse at the same time? and will the boats have sufficient time to return to their stations to do the work on the following morning? The contractor knows he cannot possibly do the work satisfactorily without incurring heavy loss to himself. The remedy for the present state of affairs, I think, will be to suspend the next contract as to make the contractor provide large sea-going junks properly decked and locked and engage 100 coolies to tow them out to sea to dump the rubbish pending the erection of the rubbish destructor. This is a more expensive method, but I do not see what else can be done, if the dumping is to be stopped once for all.

The Hon. the Registrar-General said he agreed with Mr. Lau Chi Pak in the main; he disliked entering into contracts on terms which one party knew the other could not fulfil. Inquiries should be made as to the cost of carrying out the contract in a proper manner, and so see if it can be done properly and with profit to the contractor. Occasional instances of heavy fines are an antiquated way of securing observance of the law. Adequate and constant supervision is the proper way.

NEGLECTANT NAVIGATION.

In Summary Jurisdiction to-day, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Ho Yung, owner of cargo boat No. 64, was sued by Chan Fui, owner and master of the *Kung Shan* Junk, No. 272 P, for the recovery of \$250, and costs, being damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the negligent navigation of the defendant's cargo boat whereby the plaintiff's junk was damaged in the waters of the Colony.

Mr. R. Gardner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person.

The plaintiff said that on the 24th April, at about 8 a.m., while his junk was lying at anchor in the harbour, a little steamer of the Chinese name *Chuan*, the defendant's, boat collided with his boat, on the port side, carrying away about 18 feet of China softwood platform, or outrigger, damaging the after crossbeam, and about 15 feet of the superstructure, the damage amounting to \$250.

Captain T. P. Hall, Marine Surveyor, testified to the damage done.

There was no defence, and judgment was given for plaintiff with costs, immediate execution being ordered.

REPLY FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary was submitted to the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1906.

Sir—With reference to your letter No. 104 of the 20th inst., transmitting a recommendation of the Sanitary Board that a cemetery be set apart for the use of Chinese who may wish to build tombs of a more permanent nature and larger than are allowed in a public cemetery, the area of such cemetery to be about 150 acres and a high premium to be charged for each grave lot, I am to ask the Board to be good enough to suggest various suitable sites and the rate of premium for each grave and the size of each lot.

At the same time I am to indicate that the area of 150 acres mentioned in your letter is about one-eighth the area of the City of Victoria, and greater than the combined areas of Yaumati and Mongkokkai—I have, etc., (Sd.), T. SEACOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

To the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. Shelton Hooper intimated: The idea is good, but the area suggested seems very large. Mr. Humphreys intimated: The area is now about five days are allowed the accused in which to appeal against the decision, and our contemporary learns the accused has notified his intention of appealing.

THE YOKOHAMA ARSON CASE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On the 25th ult. in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court, Takahashi Eikichi, a naturalized Japanese (formerly F. J. Curtis, a British subject), charged with arson, was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

Judge Satomi in delivering sentence, reports the *Japan Herald*, said the Court pronounced that on April 19th this year the accused committed arson in his own house for the purpose of obtaining the sum of ¥2,000 for which his furniture was insured. The act came under the purview of Article 402, but in consideration of the fact that the deed was not consummated the sentence would be commuted by two degrees, and accused sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude. The cost of the trial was to be borne by the accused.

Five days are allowed the accused in which to appeal against the decision, and our contemporary learns the accused has notified his intention of appealing.

THE INSURRECTION IN HSINCHENGSHEN.

As briefly reported in our telegram columns last week, a dispatch from Hangchow reports that Mr. Shen, district magistrate of Hsinchingshen, was murdered by the Secret Society men upon the capture of that city on the 10th ultimo, and that the insurgents not only burned down a Protestant church, Sung-chi-chien, three miles or so distant from Hsinchingshen but nearly destroyed a small Roman Catholic church in that market town also. The native pastor of the Protestant church fortunately escaped in disguise, but six converts are reported to have been slain to death by the insurgents. The main body of the insurgents are said to be composed of disbanded soldiers, who had been dismissed owing to the recognition of the provincial troops according to modern reign methods.

Favourable news has been received from Hangchow to the effect that the Imperial troops at Hsinchingshen have captured the principal chief of the Secret Societies holding that city. This man's name is Lo Wan-hub, i.e., "A leader of a myriad men," and is also known as Lo Yu-sheng, i.e., "The Victorious." With the capture of this Chief it is expected that the back of the insurrection will collapse in no time. The title held by the prisoner amongst the members of his secret society is "Cheng Yuan-shui," or Generalissimo.

AMOI NOTES.

CHANGHO.

Amoy, 6th July, 1906.

Mr. A. H. F. Edwards of the Customs has been transferred to Shanghai. Mr. Edwards made himself very popular in Amoy, during his short stay, and his departure from our midst is much regretted. Mr. Edwards was the "star" performer in the A.C. and last winter was very successful in the "taggats," "Tian wai," and "Victorious." "Aunt Charlotte's Maid." His many friends intend in giving him a suitable send off. Mr. Scaglianti from Shanghai is appointed to the Amoy Customs.

Dr. Stuart Lupion, the U.S. Consular Surgeon and Immigration Inspector, has left Amoy on home leave. Dr. Lupion will probably return to Amoy early next spring.

TUNG-AN SUFFERERS.

Dr. H. Horne and Mr. Forbes Radie, who were attacked at Tung-an last month, are making progress in the recovery of the victims. It has been decided that both men will have to be invalided home. Dr. Horne, as soon as he is able to travel, will leave for England to be operated on. Partial paralysis of his face has set in, but otherwise he is progressing as well as can be expected. Nothing definite seems to have been done in order to arrest the progress of this outbreak and it seems as if any chance of the guilty parties being brought to justice is very small indeed. The native authorities have despatched troops Lo Tung-an, but as the village near where the outrage was perpetrated has been entirely deserted, since the fracas—there doesn't seem much sense in despatching troops there now. The Amoy folks have been much amused at the reports of this Tung-an business, as printed by one of your contemporaries. Surely it is absurd to report that the British Vice-Consul went on to Tung-an in a special launch with an armed escort of Chinese soldiers, when the truth of the matter was that the British Vice-Consul proceeded in the small launch along with 7 Europeans who made up a relief party, and as for the "armed escort" it consisted of the Tantai's Deputy's three Chinese soldiers who were armed with the usual Kityssol and paper fan. The same correspondent, in stating that a native Christian doctor attended to Dr. Horne and stitched his wounds, was inaccurate, as Dr. Horne stitched his own wounds. There are many other inaccuracies in this correspondent's report, and it is only fair to call attention to such a thing, as it is a pity to give credence to "bunners."

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

For some considerable time the question of electric light in Amoy and Kowloon has been in the air, and a scheme for installing an electric light system here. The Japanese last year started a telephone system, but the same has not proved a success, owing to the fact that it was started in Kulung where there is no business at all, and that the attention at the "Exchange" is not of the best. It is believed that the owners of the telephone contemplate establishing the electric light system and it is to be hoped if anything comes of it that the new venture will prove more of a success than has the telephone.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Judge, presiding, Yee Chak Sang, alias Shing Mi Tong, of 29 Des Voeux Road Central, Commission agent, sued Leung Yau Koi, of No. 143, Des Voeux Road, partner in the Wai Koo Company, of the same place, for the recovery of the sum of \$150 lent, as to \$150 money lent, and as to \$150 interest thereon.

Mr. Dixon, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for plaintiff, Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, representing the defendant.

His Honour: Oh, yes, this was a case adjourned for inspection, if I remember right.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, my Lord, I have had an inspection.

Yee Chak Sang, the plaintiff, said, in the beginning of the second month of this year, he made an arrangement with the defendant to take over a business. After this arrangement on the 23rd March he lent the defendant which he wrote in plaintiff's presence. After this payment of \$150, the money was paid at 20, Des Voeux Road, Yee Wan Pak was then present, besides *fokis*, but they knew nothing about the matter. Defendant said he wanted the money for the purpose of paying the wages of the *fokis* of the Wai Koo, of which he was accountant. The document produced was the note for the first \$150 which had been paid.

His Honour: Then what are you doing with this document? When the money is paid the security should go back. Why are you holding it?

Mr. Dixon: I am entitled to have it back, my Lord.

His Honour: Of course, you are.

Mr. Dixon: They're here, it all along; I don't know why it was not returned.

Mr. Gardiner: We are not making any further claim on that, my Lord.

His Honour: No, of course you are not, the plaintiff has admitted payment of that note.

Witness, continuing, said that after the second payment defendant asked plaintiff to allow him to deposit certain furniture in his shop, and he allowed it. Plaintiff gave him a list, and defendant made out a list for plaintiff to keep.

The list plaintiff gave was by way of a receipt, and he wrote it himself. The \$150 and interest were still due.

To Mr. Dixon, plaintiff said he was a partner with defendant for ten days, and carried on business at 29, Des Voeux Road under the style of Tait Hing. Defendant broke the contract of partnership.

Mr. Dixon said the defence was a denial of liability; it was a partnership matter.

Witness said the partnership was dissolved as defendant could not raise the capital. His share was to be \$50,000, but he could not find one cash.

His Honour: Then how came you to lend a man money when you knew he had not a cent?

Mr. Gardiner: I can explain that, my Lord, I think your Lordship does not quite understand.

His Honour: I understand what he is stating; of course, you can re-examine him.

Witness said he did not know why the first note for \$150 was not returned on its being paid.

To Mr. Gardiner witness said when defendant entered into the agreement of partnership he was to find title-deeds as security for the \$50,000 to deposit with the bank.

His Honour: It is very absurd of a man, after dissolving partnership because his partner has no money, to lend him money.

Mr. Gardiner: The \$150 was for the purpose of paying off the *fokis*, and security was given in the furniture.

His Honour: Then why was not the furniture returned?

Mr. Gardiner: We have given notice to defendant to take the furniture away and pay the money.

His Honour: Well, why don't you put up the furniture, auction and then sue for any balance due?

Mr. Gardiner: Why should I, my Lord? I have my remedy in this Court to recover the loan.

Witness, continuing, said he started the business with a capital of \$3,000, afterwards the capital was to be increased to \$70,000.

His Honour: That seems to me a large increase.

Mr. Gardiner: Plaintiff was to put in \$30,000 and defendant \$40,000.

His Honour: I know, but the increase is still large.

Evidence was called in proof of the payments of the second \$150 loan.

To Mr. Dixon, Yee Wan Pak said he was present when the \$150 were paid, but he did not hear the defendant say he wanted it to pay the *fokis* of the Wai Koo firm. If he had said so witness must have heard it.

Mr. Gardiner objected as plaintiff never said the defendant said at that time he told him what he wanted the money for.

His Honour: The plaintiff said, "Yee Wan Pak was present. Defendant said he wanted the money to pay the *fokis* of the Wai Koo shop." If that does not mean at that time, I don't know what it does mean.

Mr. Gardiner: They were answers to two separate questions. First I asked plaintiff who was present, and afterwards I asked him if defendant told him what he wanted the money for, but I did not say "at that time."

Mr. Dixon said the case for the defence was that the partnership was dissolved because plaintiff was borrowing money and pledging the firm's credit, against the provisions of the partnership agreement. Defendant admitted the receipt of \$150, but stated it was not in the nature of a loan; money was due to the *fokis* of the firm, and the \$150 was part of the plaintiff's liabilities, and was handed to defendant to discharge them on his account.

His Honour: It will be enough for me if you put your client in the box and he denies receiving a second loan of \$150, and subject to anything that may come out in cross-examination, I'll consider your case.

Defendant was placed in the box and denied the second loan of \$150.

Mr. Gardiner's witness said he made out and signed the receipt produced, all except the part about interest which was added by plaintiff afterwards.

Mr. Gardiner: Has Mr. Dixon been coaching you as to what to say?

Mr. Dixon: I really object, my Lord, that is not a proper question, I submit.

His Honour: It won't affect me; I am not a jury! I am both, but it won't affect me. Put your question if you like.

The question was repeated and answered in the negative.

Witness said he received the second \$150 and paid \$80 to one *fokis* and \$70 to the other.

Mr. Gardiner: How long had they been waiting for the first?

Witness: Fully half a month.

Mr. Gardiner: Isn't that a very big wage?

Witness: Well, if you dismiss them you must pay them a full month.

Mr. Gardiner: Is it usual to pay \$70 and \$80 to *fokis*?

Witness: Well, the first man was the correspondence clerk and the other the clerk and accountant.

Mr. Gardiner: Have you any receipts for the \$70 and \$80?

Witness: Yes, my solicitor has them. The receipts were produced.

His Honour said he must give judgment for the defendant with costs, but with regard to the furniture some rent must be paid before the defendant could get it.

Mr. Dixon said his client was quite willing.

His Honour: If he has not any money I don't see how he is going to pay rent, and wonder how he paid you.

Mr. Dixon: He has not paid me, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Judgment for defendant with costs. Mr. Dixon then applied that the costs of the inspection be made costs in the cause.

His Honour said plaintiff was entitled to the costs of and incidental to the inspection, and ordered accordingly.

PROPERTY SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor for the mortgagee, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, auctioneer, put up for sale at his auction rooms, Duddell Street this afternoon, the valuable leasehold property consisting of all those ten equal undivided fourth parts or shares in all that piece or parcel of ground, situate at Yau-mai, and registered in the Land Office as section 5 of Kowloon Island Lot 1,011, together with the messuage or tenement and other erections and buildings thereon, known as No. 10, Kennedy Street, Yau-mai.

Also a mortgage debt dated 21st October 1901, on the remaining undivided moiety of the said section 5 of Kowloon Island Lot 1,011, for the repayment of the sum of \$2,700 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years, subject to the payment of the annual Crown rent of \$7, and also to the performance of the covenants and conditions of the said Crown lease. Area: 1,147 square feet.

The property was knocked down to Mr. Leung Ing for \$13,500.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S COOLIES.

A FRUITERER ROBBED.

The Chief Justice's chair coolies—three in number—were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting a hawker on the Peak yesterday. There was an additional charge against the first coolie—Lau Sin—of stealing a quantity of fruit from the hawker. It appears that during the afternoon yesterday the three defendants were returning home, when Lau Sin, speaking the hawker, thought he had seen some fruit. He went up to the hawker's tray, helped himself to half a dozen bananas and walked away without even saying "thank you." The hawker went after him for the price of the bananas; but the two other coolies, who were coming up behind, set upon the hawker and thrashed him. His Worship sentenced Lau Sin to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks, and the others to pay a fine of \$5 each for the assault.

Inspector Dymond, of Mount Gough Station, prosecuted.

TRUCK CONSERVATION.

CONTRACTOR'S COOLIE FINED.

The Conservancy contractor came up for a good deal more attention than is ordinarily the case at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday and to-day he figured in a case at the Magistracy. For the last week or two a number of complaints from residents at the Peak were received by the police at Mount Gough Station relative to the obnoxious, exhalation which is so offensive near the Peak Tramway Station. A watch was put and in all probability the wrong-door was applied of the fact for the policeman placed on the special duty of detecting any offence could make no arrests. During the early hours of this morning, however, Inspector Dymond despatched P. C. Lang to see to the prevention of the nuisance. The officer hid himself away when near the indicated locality and watched. Soon after midnight a carrier loomed on the road with his buckets, and walking up to a drain emptied the contents into the trap. He was caught in *flagrante delicto*, and placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning. The offender was ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

A TRADE NU SANCH.

BLACKSMITH FINED.

Mr. M. D. Razack, a broker, residing at Nos. 9 and 12, Upper Lascar Row, summoned the master of a blacksmith shop, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, to-day, for committing a nuisance in his shop on 6th July last.

Complainant, sworn, said that for the last six or seven months men in defendant's shop have been hammering at all hours of the night. He made a complaint to the landlord who promised to serve defendant with a notice to quit, but up to the present no action had been taken. As late as last night the nuisance was still being carried on. Sleep, said Mr. Razack, was impossible while the hammering went on.

The defendant denied that work was carried on after hours.

His Worship informed accused that this nuisance had to be stopped. He would pay a fine of \$25. On the next complaint the maximum penalty of \$100 would be imposed. In conclusion, his Worship directed the complainant not to delay matters as he had done in the present case, but should the nuisance continue he was to make a complaint at once.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GIFTS.

RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

On the 26th ult. Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Marshal Marquis Oyama, Admiral Togo, General Count Katsura, General Viscount Kodama, Count Inouye, Count Matsugata, Count Hirokuni, Baron Yamamoto, and Baron Sonno received gifts of money from the Emperor, out of the Imperial Privy Purse.

General Nogi and General Kodama have been decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the Grand Order of Red Eagle and Major-General Nagasaki and Ueyehara, and Colonel Tachibana with the Grand Ribbon of the Red Eagle.

THE N. Y. K.'S SERVICE TO SIAM.

It is stated that the N. Y. K. has chartered the steamer *Konkyo Maru* (1,600 tons) from the Bakado S.S. Company, and will place her on the Hongkong-Bangkok line which is being run in competition with the N. D. L. She left Kobe the other day for Hongkong. It is also reported that the N. Y. K. is negotiating for the charter of a foreign steamer of about 2,000 tons, to run between Swatow and Bangkok. If the vessel is secured, there will be weekly trips each way between these two ports.—*Kobe Herald*.

QUARRY BAY MARKET.

ERECTION APPROVED.

The following reply from Government relative to market accommodation at Quarry Bay was submitted and read at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:

Hongkong, 13rd June, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 65 of the 19th April last, I am directed to state for the information of the Sanitary Board that, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that a sum of \$5,000 shall be provisionally inserted in the Public Works Extraordinary Estimates for the year 1907 for the construction of a market containing 68 stalls at Quarry Bay.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

SAILOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

AN EXCITED FARMER IN COURT.

An angry farmer from Canton, who has been in the Colony only for a day or two, created some amusement in the witness-box, at the Police Court this morning. The old man who is thanking his lucky stars that he was not the subject of a Coroner's inquiry, appeared with two other Chinamen—the watchman of the Connaught Hotel—to prosecute Henry Chee-mam, a man, H.M.S. Chin, with assault. The old man, giving his evidence got very excited, and showed the Court by means of gestures that he was tickled from behind by the sailor. He said that he was walking past the Central Market yesterday afternoon when suddenly he received a blow from behind causing him to fall. He did not know the name of the man who assaulted him; he was not a Chinaman, but he could recognise him. The others gave corroborative evidence showing that there was no provocation given to warrant the assault. The watchman from the hotel fared very badly from the fist of the sailor and appeared in Court covered in blood.

The defendant said that as soon as he landed ashore yesterday he engaged a ricksha and drove to a grog-shop and had some drinks. He gave the ricksha coolie twenty cents, but he demanded more. Defendant would not pay. A crowd gathered and he received a tap from behind. Again he received a "crack" in the back of the neck, and finding things getting rather thick he launched out among the crowd and knocked over a few.

Defendant was found guilty and was fined \$2 in all, including compensation to each of his victims.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

FROM THE S.S. "HEUNG-SHAN."

A Chinese woman, who arrived from Macao this morning, attempted to commit suicide by jumping in the harbour from the s.s. *Heung-shan*. The vessel was just coming along the wharf shortly after eleven o'clock when an uproar was caused by the coolies on the wharf. P. C. Cooper, who heard the noise, rushed to the gangway, and saw the woman struggling in the water. He lay down on the gangway and managed to seize the woman by the hair, but she made strong attempts to make him release his hold and allow her to sink. A coolie, standing near by, saw the woman fighting in the water, dived into the water and succeeded in keeping her from getting under the wharf. With the aid of the coolie, Cooper succeeded in getting the woman on terra firma. But that was not all. The woman on getting ashore fought desperately to make short work of her life and on two occasions she nearly succeeded in re-entering the water. The woman, after a good deal of trouble, was removed to the Central Station and then to the hospital. On examination, we are informed, the woman was pronounced insane, and she was taken to the Lunatic Asylum.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

FORTUNE-TELLER AND HIS WIFE.

The case was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in which Leung Lung, a fortune-teller, residing at No. 13, McGregor Street, was charged with attempting to murder his wife on 20th June last. Inspector Gourlay prosecuted. Defendant's wife, who was discharged from hospital the other day, appeared in Court with knife wounds on her right cheek, neck and arms, and appeared still to be very ill. She said evidence that on the night—or early morning—of the 20th ultimo, while she was asleep in bed, she felt someone cutting her throat and woke up to find her husband—the defendant—holding her down. He asked where she kept her money and as she would not tell, he stabbed her on the cheek, neck and arms. She succeeded in getting out of his clutches, ran into the street and called out "save life." She met a European policeman who took her to No. 2 Police Station, where she subsequently fainted.

Police evidence was heard to the effect that when the police entered the premises they found defendant had gone. The knife with which the cutting was done was found on the floor and a small amount of blood was found. The defendant was arrested later near the Canton steamers' wharves.

The case was proceeding when our report closed.

THE JAPANESE CIRCUS.

9th inst.

That anything novel will "catch on" in Hongkong, and, despite atmospheric conditions, draw good houses, was abundantly manifested on Saturday night when the Japanese Circus occupied the boards of the Theatre Royal. The performance was remarkable for its astounding balancing and gymnastic feats, which equalled, if not excelled, anything shown in Hongkong before. The whole company of 24 performers are wonderfully clever, and did everything that they had to do with an exactness and precision which elicited spontaneous admiration and applause from the audience present. They are certainly worth going far to see. A funny feature of the evening was that nothing marked the end of the entertainment—no band played, no curtain fell—and naturally the audience took it as a sign that the performance was not over, and so sat on for a quarter of an hour, when some impatient member made inquiries and found the show was all over for that night. This afternoon the performance was repeated (as a *benefit*) for children, who were admitted at half-price, and it will be repeated again to-night, to-morrow, and Wednesday, both in the afternoon and evening.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 25th ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, limited, was held on 7th ult. at the offices of the company, 29, Cornhill, E.C. Mr. W. Keble, M.L.C. (chairman), presided.

The Secretary (Mr. A. G. Wells) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the report entered thoroughly into the position of the company and the work of the past year. On the whole, the result of the year's work was not unsatisfactory. They had been able, without touching their reserve, and without interfering at all with the underwriting account, to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. and carry forward £24,000. They had left their reserve fund at £250,000, and their underwriting account fortunately stood at the large sum of £289,978. That was a very satisfactory sum, but it was advisable to maintain such a sum on account of the risk of loss of any of their steamers. They limited the marine risk as much as possible by not taking over more than a certain amount on any one steamer, and by endeavouring to equalise as far as they could the value of the cargo.

They certainly owed something to their commandants and all employed in their vessels for the safe navigation and management of the fleet. As they were aware their steamer *Hip Sang* had been destroyed by a Russian gunboat. So far, as they were concerned, the company was getting the amount from the insurance companies, but they were representing the case on behalf of underwriters and it was still a great pity that the Russian Government. They had been informed through the Foreign Office that the case would have to go before a Prize Court, which would probably meet in the autumn, and on behalf of underwriters they trusted that there would be a recovery in regard to the steamer. The sinking of the steamer was a waste of time, with nothing to justify it, and it would be a gross miscarriage of justice if anything interfered with the refunding of the amount which had been lost. The company had also had an additional expense in having to insure against the dangers of floating mines, and although it seemed a long time for those mines to be floating, it was only a few weeks ago that one was met with, and accidents had occurred. Fortunately they had suffered no loss from that account. They had been obliged to be very careful in certain waters, and not run at night. He thought that was relaxed now, because the danger was much less, and probably in a short time they might dispense altogether with the special provision and insurance against that risk. The cost of coal had also been an item against last year's account. He trusted they might see a lower price prevailing, although he was not very sanguine that that would come to pass. The price in Japan was dear, and a larger amount had to be carried from abroad than formerly. During the war the price had risen, but the steamer *Koon Shing* and *Chiao Shing*, and *Chiao Shing*, those boats had been built at a favourable time, when the cost of construction was about as low as they had any reason to think it would fall, and much below the present cost of building. The construction of those vessels had been carefully considered, and they believed that no better steamers for the work had ever been seen in Chinese waters. Their position of obtaining coal from the Japanese, and then competitors in the East. The French also had entered on Yangtze, and there was also competition from the Germans and Norwegians. They had a severe competition before them, and it was only by great economy and by having the prestige of possessing certain lines in which they had support that the success of the company, which he quite believed in, was secured. The Japanese, they had been told, were approaching completion, and he thought that next month she would probably be ready to take her place on the river. It might be necessary that they would have to build another, but that was a point which had not yet been settled. If they found the river traffic developing, as there was a prospect of they would take every care that the company's interest would be fully represented by its steamers on the river. At the present time there were only three directors of the company, and they intended to fill up one of the vacancies almost immediately. They intended to ask Mr. Dickinson, who had come home from China, to take a seat on the Board. Mr. Dickinson had very large connections in China, and his firm from the beginning had been very strong supporters of the company in the way of freight.

Mr. Dickinson's name would not be brought forward for election that day, as they found he was not in Hongkong, but they proposed before the meeting, and have been qualified by being a shareholder, which at present he was not. He would, however, qualify himself in a few days, and the directors, if the shareholders did not disapprove, would then invite him to take a seat on the board. There was another vacancy to make up their usual number of five directors, and he understood that there was a possibility of Mr. Burder who was formerly in China, and who represented a considerable number of shareholders, would be nominated, but the board did not feel that they would be quite in order at the present time immediately to accept that nomination. They would like to get someone who, although home from China, was still connected with that country in business.

Mr. W. Patterson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that a dividend of 5 per cent. be declared, payable on June 8, which was seconded by Mr. H. Beazley, and also carried.

Mr. Beazley was then re-elected a director, and the auditors, Messrs. Urquand, Youngs and Co. were re-appointed.

Mr. E. H. Blaker proposed that R. H. R. Burder be appointed a director of the company. Mr. Burder, he remarked, held a number of proxies from China, and he had had a very good China experience. He thought he would be a valuable member of the board.

This having been seconded by another shareholder, the Chairman said that although the resolution was quite in order, he had to point out that the proxies handed in were irregular and could not be used. He suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the directors. He quite understood that Mr. Burder was a desirable man, with the exception that he was not now connected with China. If they found a more eligible man than Mr. Burder they would probably appoint him, but failing that, he did not know that anyone would give the board more pleasure than Mr. Burder.

The Chairman then withdrew his resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, to the staff at home and abroad, and to the officers and engineers of the company's ships, terminated the proceedings.—*L. & C. Express*.

IN the Meo colliery in Fukuoka Prefecture, five miners have been killed and eighteen injured by an explosion, caused by a miner lighting tobacco on a lamp.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI GOLD MINING CO., LD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WEI-HAI-WEI GOLD MINING CO., LD. WAS CONVENED FOR 3RD INST. AT SHANGHAI, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PASSING RESOLUTIONS IN CONFIRMATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COMPANY HELD ON THE 12TH OF JUNE. THERE WERE PRESENT—Messrs. E. S. Little (Chairman), F. C. Heffer and L. R. Burkhardt (Directors), A. R. Leake, F.R.S.E. Taylor, M. Speelman, J. Cooper, C. H. Erskine, Doo Chin-san, Chan Lin-quai, R. N. Macleod (Legal Adviser), and P. F. Lavers (Secretary). Total shares represented 4,791.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said the resolutions to be put to the meeting were to confirm the resolutions which were passed at the ordinary meeting. The first resolution was:—"That the Account and Balance sheet and Report of the Directors submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby passed." The report referred to was that read at the last meeting, and which had been under the shareholders' notice during the last fortnight. He moved the adoption of the resolution.

There were no remarks on the resolution and on Mr. Burkhardt's seconding it was carried.

The Chairman said the next resolution was:—"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as they may think fit and in particular for cash or for shares, debentures or securities in any other Company having objects all together or in part similar to those of the Company or partly the company and he thought that the resolution should be in the form of an extraordinary resolution. The meeting was called an extraordinary meeting, but the resolution was not an extraordinary resolution. If it was in the form of an extraordinary resolution it meant that it had to be passed by a certain majority of the shareholders.

Mr. A. R. Leake asked if by passing this resolution the shareholders gave the directors full power to sell the property without any further reference to the shareholders.

Mr. Macleod—Yes.

Mr. Leake said in that case he opposed the resolution. He was sorry he was not present at the ordinary meeting, as he would have opposed it then. He thought that the shareholders should have another opportunity of passing an opinion on the sale of their property. Although he had no doubt of the ability of the directors for a moment he thought the matter should not be taken out of the shareholders' control and that they should have a chance of confirming what the directors proposed to do. There was a second point he wished to refer to. This resolution meant, he thought, that the winding up of the company, and he thought that the resolution should be in the form of an extraordinary resolution. The meeting was called an extraordinary meeting, but the resolution was not an extraordinary resolution. If it was in the form of an extraordinary resolution it meant that it had to be passed by a certain majority of the shareholders.

Mr. Macleod said he advised the directors to put this resolution in that form as it might be that an offer might be made—in fact, an offer had already been made—and it might be made in such a form that the directors might not be able to go to the shareholders without first giving the person who made the offer something binding in the way of saying they would accept the offer. It seemed better that the directors should have the option of not going to the shareholders, but if, when an offer was made, the directors thought that it should come before the shareholders, then they would come before them with it. The directors would come before shareholders with any offer or offers unless it was absolutely necessary that they should not do so. With regard to Mr. Leake's second point it was not absolutely necessary that the company should go into liquidation. If it was decided to put the company into liquidation they would have to sell, in which course of liquidation a special resolution would have to be carried by the proper majority. That would be an extraordinary resolution, but that was not necessary in this case.

Mr. Leake submitted, the best thing to do would be to put the company into liquidation and wind-up in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Macleod said the difficulty was that if they wound-up the company they could not go on with the company's business. Until the company had gone into liquidation, as that would do the company no good or the shareholders either.

Mr. Leake repeated that power should not be given entirely to the directors to accept any offer that might come along. He thought it should be left to the shareholders to confirm the acceptance.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Leake desired to move an amendment.

Mr. Leake replied that he was not present at the ordinary meeting, the resolution passed by which they were asked to confirm. He could not move an amendment. He would not go so far as to say "Don't pass the resolution" he said "Cannot you amend the resolution?"

Mr. Macleod—No. It would be really a motion to reject.

Mr. Leake—The only resolution I can propose is that the minutes of the last meeting be not passed.

The Chairman—You can reject this resolution.

Mr. Leake—Yes, and carry on the work.

The Chairman—The directors are not anxious to accept any more responsibilities than they are bound to. They would rather not undertake any unnecessary liability by calling a meeting of the shareholders. We want to put as much responsibility on the meeting as we can.

Mr. Speelman said this was a very important question and there were only a few shareholders present. Under the circumstances he would like to propose that the meeting be adjourned until a suitable day. As a matter of fact a number of people did not know the meeting was being held. As far as he knew some sixty or seventy shareholders, some of them of 1,000 shares, were not present who might have attended.

Mr. Leake said he knew three shareholders, owning a large number of shares, who were not present.

BANKRUPTCY.

A STATIONER'S FAILURE.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., presiding, the public examination of Wong Tsung Cheung was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver. Mr. R. A. Harding appearing for the debtor.

Wong Tsung Cheung said he was the master of the Kung Kat shop. He had no partners. He commenced business in 1903. It was a stationery shop, for selling Chinese papers. Now and then he sent goods to California. They were miscellaneous goods, consisting of rice, oil, paper, and so on. When the business first started, he had 13 partners. The others had all retired. The book produced was the partnership book. The capital was \$6,000.

An examination of the book showed there were 10 partners.

Witness, continuing, said he had had another business which was destroyed by fire. Some of the partners died, that left 13, and then he retired in the first month of this year, leaving witness sole partner and proprietor. They all retired on the same day. The reason they retired was that the business was not a paying one.

His Honour: Why did you not retire?

Witness: Because there was no one to take over the business.

Continuing, witness said when the partners retired he paid them \$100 each. Though there were losses every year he paid up the debts every year. The liabilities amounted to \$13,000 or \$14,000. He owed nothing at the end of last year, except some small debts in Canton; most of his liabilities were due in China. There were a great many debts due to him in China and Hongkong, all accrued since January last.

At the time of the Chinese New Year there were debts due to him which had not been paid. They were not included in his statement of affairs because they were all bad debts.

His Honour: He had better make out a proper statement.

Witness said he last paid his rent up to the 12th month of last year. His landlord was Wong Fuk. He was a friend, so he did not press for payment. Since his partners had retired he had borrowed over \$20,000. He had used that money to pay off old debts due by the firm.

His Honour: Then the 12 partners ought to come in and pay their share of that. It is absurd to suppose he borrowed it all on his own account.

Witness, continuing, said he knew a lot of Wongs; they were clansmen of his, and he had borrowed money from them all. He did not know the exact amount now. He had repaid something on account, but did not recollect how much.

His Honour: It is your business to know. Don't you know that you must give the Official Receiver all the assistance you can?

Witness: But it is in the books.

The Official Receiver: You saw the books yesterday.

Witness: Yes, but I cannot carry them in my head.

Continuing, witness said he had taken money out of the shop to pay old debts since January. To Mr. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Howley, Crown Solicitors, appearing for some of the creditors, witness said he first knew he was insolvent on 3rd June last, and so he filed his statement of affairs. He had no capital after paying off the retiring partners. He found out he was insolvent because a person came from San Francisco and told him about the fire, and he sent some goods to Hongkong and some in Canton. He paid part of the amount due for the goods in cash. At the end of May he sent \$950 worth of goods. Some he paid for and some he got on credit. He had not received payment for those goods. They sent over \$1,000 to send goods to them, in the first month. It took him three months to buy them. That is, he did not buy them till the third month.

Mr. Morrell: Then according to that you still owe them over \$1,000?

Witness: Yes, it is over \$1,000.

His Honour: That would make it nearly \$2,000.

Mr. Morrell: Then why did you put down your share as \$6,000?

Witness: Because it is \$6,000 in United States currency.

His Honour: Ah, now it comes out.

Continuing, witness said the account referred to his California business, so he put it in United States currency.

He sent some goods on the 1st May, by Wong Chan Chuen, to California. They were valued at 1,074 taels. He got some of the goods in Hongkong and some in Canton. He paid part of the amount due for the goods in cash. At the end of May he sent \$950 worth of goods. Some he paid for and some he got on credit. He had not received payment for those goods. They sent over \$1,000 to send goods to them, in the first month. It took him three months to buy them. That is, he did not buy them till the third month.

Mr. Morrell: Then according to that you still owe them over \$1,000?

Witness: Yes, it is over \$1,000.

His Honour: Then why did you not put that down in your statement of affairs?

Witness: Because we have current accounts. Continuing, witness said his nephew brought the money to him in January. His nephew was now in the country. He had not returned to San Francisco.

Mr. Morrell: Five days before you filed your petition you paid \$200 for goods. Is there an entry in the goods book for the goods?

Witness: The goods were bought and delivered last year, and it was agreed they should be paid for in this year.

Mr. Morrell: Then you did owe money at the end of last year.

Witness: I did not look upon that as a debt, on account of the agreement; as the money was not due.

A claimant, his said witness, paid the money he owed in San Francisco, and then when he returned to Hongkong witness paid the money back to him. He knew a man named Si Kwai; he did send him to Canton on the 25th May last to buy goods on credit. That was ten days before he filed his petition.

Mr. Morrell: Do you know the Mow Fung shop?

Witness: Yes, I do they are rice merchants. Mr. Morrell: Are they partners in your shop?

Witness: Formerly they were, but they retired.

His Honour: They all got out—like rats leaving a sinking ship!

The examination was closed, and the adjudication order was made.

THE LEPER'S BANKRUPTCY.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, applied on behalf of the creditors for his costs.

His Honour: But there is an application from Mr. Lee-Jones for his costs in this case.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, my Lord, but Mr. Lee-Jones's costs were incurred in another action, in Original Jurisdiction.

His Honour: Well, but Mr. Jones is entitled to his costs, as he was directed to do the work by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, my Lord, because the bankrupt was suffering from leprosy and could not be brought into Court.

His Honour: Well, someone will have to pay him. In the meantime I'll grant your application, Mr. Dixon, and reserve the question of Mr. Lee-Jones's costs.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

Li Tak Ng said he was a merchant carrying on business at 8 Wing Lok Street. He had sold the business now. He commenced on the 27th November, 1905, with a capital of \$4,600. It was his own money. The business was an export business in California. He had not been paid for the goods he sent there; he had only received \$800 against \$6,000 due. The money was due by the Kwong Yung Lok Hee firm. Witness had applied for payment several times, but got no answer to his letters. The firm ceased business in April last, on account of the earthquake in San Francisco. Other firms owed him money in New York. One firm owed \$2,450, but he could not get that money. He sent goods in December and January. He thought he would be able to recover that money as the firms were still doing business. He had no money besides what he had mentioned in his statement of affairs.

The examination closed, and the adjudication order was made on the application of Mr. E. J. Gritt, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

SCAVENGING CONTRACTOR AGAIN.

NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR FOUL.

Leung Yuen, scavenging contractor, of No. 2, Des Voeux Road West, was summoned by Lance-Sergeant Eames, before Mr. F. A. Ireland, at the Police Court this afternoon, for failing to comply with the bye-laws of his contract, contrary to Section 16 of Ordinance 1 of 1905.

Mr. W. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship: Under whose instructions has this man been summoned?

L. S. Eames: "The Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health."

His Worship (pointing to papers in his hand): "I have here nineteen cases in which the Scavenging Contractor has been convicted. I believe every magistrate has convicted him."

Insp. Brett: "I summoned a contractor before Mr. Scrimshaw some four or five years ago for a similar offence—dumping rubbish before he got to Chin Wan—and the summons was discharged, the Court holding that he was not criminally responsible for the actions of his employees."

His Worship: "The summons is dismissed."

Mr. Daniels: "Your Worship has power to allow costs. We have been up to a good deal of trouble."

His Worship: "No. I am not satisfied that the contractor exercises sufficient care in carrying out his contract."

In view of the above decision we understand that the contractor has been asked to present himself before the P.M.O.H.

PROPERTY SALE.

THE "METROPOLE HOTEL."

Under instructions from Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, solicitor for the vendor, Mr. Geo. P. Lamert, auctioneer, put up for sale by public auction at his sales rooms in Duddell Street this afternoon, the valuable leasehold property known as the "Metropole Hotel," consisting of all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Shaukiwan Road, Victoria, Hongkong, containing an area of 207,900 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1705. The said premises are held for the term of 999 years granted by a Crown Lease, dated the 1st day of February, 1904, subject to the payment of the annual Crown rent of \$478, and to the performance of the lessee's covenants in the said Crown lease reserved and contained.

There was but little competition and at \$16,000 the property was knocked down to Mr. Ley Sing Kiu.

"GOING TO DIE IN GAOL."

A THIEF'S SUPPLICATION.

12th inst.

Kwan Shu Pui, who states unblushingly that he is of the "no-occupation" class, created some amusement at the Magistrate's Court this morning. After the case had been disposed of, the Magistrate said, "Take him away," big tears dropped down his cheeks, and he promised with his hands raised heavenward that he would be good in the future—if given a chance—for he would die if sent to gaol.

Kwan was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the instance of Inspector Warnock, with stealing a pair of bronze dog curio, valued at 18 and a ladies' umbrella, valued \$1, the property of Mr. Antonio Segura, of No. 6, Lower Lascar Terrace, yesterday. The defendant denied the charge. A *judging* said that he saw defendant yesterday afternoon trying to sell the articles at Tai-ping-shan. He could not answer the officer's questions to his satisfaction and Kwan was told to proceed to the Station. The owner of the things—who turned out to be complainant—afterwards identified the articles as his property.

Defendant said that stealing was not in his line of business. Yet he added: "I saw my friend enter the house and steal the things. Then he gave them to me and told me to sell them, and to keep ten cents for my trouble."

"You knew the things had been stolen and yet you took them?" queried Mr. Gompertz.

"I was going to sell them."

"You seem to be a simple fellow?"—Yes, I am.

"Have you been in gaol before?"—Only a few times.

Inspector Warnock here produced papers which went to show that defendant had been in gaol four times, all for theft.

"You appear to be an old gaol-bird?" remarked the Court.—"No doubt," defendant replied. (Laughter.)

In reply to other questions, defendant said that he had been in the Colony for years—in fact, he was born here.

"It is a pity then," replied Mr. Gompertz, "for under the circumstances I cannot banish you. Any way go and learn another trade. Six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks."

The defendant then created a scene after sentence was pronounced. He said that he could not live a day in gaol and preferred to be deported.

STUDENTS' EXCURSION TO MANCHURIA.

UNIQUE OFFER BY THE WAR OFFICE.

The Japanese War Office has notified the authorities concerned that boys of the middle school and schools of higher rank, who intend to visit Manchuria and Korea in parties, under the control of teachers, during the coming summer vacation, would be given free passage by military transports, and could travel free on the railways in Manchuria and Korea under the control of the army.

The young travellers will be allowed to inspect forts and other military works on application, and the military authorities will also give full information concerning the noted battlefields in Manchuria and any other particulars which may improve the knowledge of the students.—*Japan Chronicle*.

DISPUTED CONTRACT.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., Judge, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction this afternoon, Sin Tu Fai and Li Choi, both of No. 20, Gilman Street, contractors, sued Chau Tung Sang, contractor, of No. 94, Shaukiwan Road, for recovery of the sum of \$222, being the balance due to defendant to plaintiff under a contract. Mr. F. W. Golding, of Messrs. Golding, Ring and Barlow, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appearing for the defendant. Sin Tu Fai said he and Li Choi were contractors, and defendant was also a contractor working at Quarry Bay. On the 22nd November, 1905, a contract was entered into between the parties. The plaintiff wanted to divide the profit of the contract into three shares, Sin Tu Fai taking two and Li Choi one-third. The book produced contained the agreement between the parties.

His Honour: This agreement is not stamped.

Mr. Golding: No, my Lord, but I undertake to get it stamped.

His Honour: Very well, on your undertaking to get it stamped, with penalties, I'll admit it. Mr. Golding: I undertake that, my Lord.

Witness, continuing, said the agreement was written by the defendant, with the exception of two sentences on the top, which were written by witness.

The agreement was here read and found to refer to the loading of 200 tons of coal at so many cash per basket carried by plaintiff's coolies. The contract was written by defendant. It was carried on the 12th November, 1905. The work was carried on, and on 30th December, 1905, he applied to defendant for money to pay the coolies, but defendant said he had none. On the 23rd December the defendant received payment from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and hearing this, witness again applied to defendant for money but was refused.

On the 27th he received payment of \$100.

His Honour: But I don't know that he is entitled to his money until the work was completed.

Mr. Golding: He is, my Lord, under the contract.

His Honour: Where does it say so?

Mr. Golding: In the contract, my Lord.

His Honour: Yes, I know; and you say, but whereabouts? I don't find it; and you are supposed to show me these things.

Mr. Golding: It is in a marginal note.—Then I expect the other side will dispute that marginal note.

After some discussion, regarding the receipts for the sum paid, which receipts were not forthcoming.

His Honour said that for all sums paid receipts must be given.

To Mr. Jackson, witness said he was not a dormant partner; he was an active partner, and Li Choi was also an active partner. Defendant did not say payments had been made to Li Choi. Li Choi was not a partner in his business.

His Honour: But you said just now he was.

Mr. Golding: No, my Lord, not a partner in the business—in the contract only. He got the contract and Sin Tu Fai went into partnership with him.

Witness, continuing, said that certain letters produced were true and some untrue. His signature appeared on some, but he did not sign them.

His Honour: As a matter of fact, how much do you owe the defendant?

Witness: He owes me \$222.

His Honour: I don't care what he owes you, how much do you owe him?

Witness: Well, there are some \$30 due to him for supplies to the coolies, but Li Choi knows all about that; I don't.

His Honour: It seems to me that this man knows very little about his affair. First he said Li Choi is a partner, then he says he is not, then again he says he is, but the contract debars him from signing receipts. If he cannot sign receipts he cannot sue.

Li Choi said last witness was his *joki*. The two and defendant entered into a contract for removing earth to Quarry Bay. There was a contract signed.

His Honour: Where was it signed?

Mr. Golding: In plaintiff's shop.

His Honour: In your shop, then.

Witness: No, it was not in my shop.

His Honour: But you are a *plai* tiff?

Witness: Yes I am a plaintiff.

His Honour: Then it was your shop.

Witness: No, it was in plaintiff's shop, not my shop. I have nothing to do with the shop.

His Honour: I am inclined to think you have got better say "last witness's shop" not "plaintiff's shop."

Witness, continuing, said he owed some \$20 or \$30, or \$40 for food and supplies for his coolies. Asked about a letter produced witness said defendant invited him to his house to dinner, and so he went, and he had dinner and some things to drink, and then defendant asked him to write the letter. He anti-dated it, though he knew the date was wrong; but defendant asked him to put that date.

His Honour: Were you so drunk you did not know better?

Witness: Well, I wasn't very drunk—a little under the influence of liquor, perhaps; but when the defendant asked me to write it, I wrote it. Defendant said he owed them \$100 odd, and he said if he wrote the letter he would pay him his share of \$50. He did not get his \$50. He wrote the letter and handed it over.

His Honour: Then you wanted to swindle your partner?

Witness: No, I did not swindle anyone.

His Honour: It is evident this man is a thorough scoundrel, by his own showing.

The case was proceeding when our representative left the Court.

In the case in Summary Jurisdiction on Wednesday, in which Sin Tu Fai and Li Choi sued Chau Tung Sang to recover \$222, due on a contract for removing earth to Quarry Bay, the defendant was found to be in the wrong, and was ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$222.

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CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

A WRONGFUL ARREST.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., Judge, presiding, the *Sing Wo*, of No. 21, Bonham Strand, pawnbrokers, sued Tam Yuk Ming, of No. 137, Hollywood Road, traders, for the recovery of the sum of \$30.80 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, represented the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said he was prepared to consent to judgment for the full amount claimed, but he must apply for damages against the plaintiff, under section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for wrongful arrest.

Defendant had been arrested upon an application made to the Court, supported by an affidavit of Chan Nuk Fan, plaintiff's accountant, who therein stated that he saw the defendant and asked for the payment of the money due and was told that he was leaving the Colony and could not pay.

Mr. Dixon would produce evidence to show that no such interview as mentioned ever took place, and defendant had no intention of leaving the Colony.

His Honour: But you must bring a fresh action for that; this section does not cover that. It is a separate matter and I cannot deal with it in this case. I must try the action, or you can prosecute for perjury, whichever you like.

If in the course of this case I had found you did not owe the money, I could then give you damages in this action; as it is, however, you have admitted that you owe the money, and that alters the matter. You had better bring a fresh action. Now there will be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

BLAZE AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

PETROLEUM TANKS ENDANGERED.

12th inst.

A fire, which was fortunately of short duration, but which while it lasted, created considerable excitement and apprehension, broke out on the beach opposite the Royal Dutch Petroleum Oil tanks, in Causeway Bay, at 6 o'clock this morning, and for a time it was feared that the tanks might be in danger.

The damage done was trivial. Two small sampans were completely destroyed, two others had their sterns charred, Mr. Gordon's bamboo pier was partly destroyed, and the only life lost was that of a sow, weighing something over 100 odd pounds, which was roasted to death in the fire.

The fire was first discovered by the policemen at Bay View Police Station; and the alarm was given by telephone to No. 2 and Central Police Stations. The first to arrive on the scene was a dispatch-box from No. 2 Police Station. A reel of hose was quickly unrolled and attached to a hydrant and from the reclamation the hose was turned on the flames.

By that time the fire had spread along the beach and was burning fiercely, while volumes of black smoke emitted from the flames.

The people, whose boats were high and dry on the beach and who were at the time breasting the bottoms of their sampans, were greatly excited, and those who were in close proximity commenced to remove their valuables.

This commotion brought out Mr. Murray, acting manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, who immediately took the situation in a glance. A strong wind was blowing in the direction of the tanks and fearing a spark, or the fire might enter the drain, which led up to the oil tanks, in which event it might have resulted disastrously, he took the necessary precautions to avert anything like the possibility of the destruction of the storage tanks. Happily nothing of a serious character occurred, the wind veered into a favourable direction, and the fire was extinguished in ten minutes after its outbreak, leaving its marks on the ground all round.

The origin of the fire was caused by the cleaning of the petroleum tanks. The tanks have to be cleaned out once a year and this morning was set for the cleaning of tank D. A couple of inches of water—which is mixed with oil—at the bottom of the tank, was drained out, and as is usual, a few inches were left in the tank. This, in the ordinary course, would be pumped into another tank, to allow tank D to be properly cleaned, after which it would be re-pumped into the original receptacle. However, the water, which was drained, flowed down the drain-pipe on to the sea beach. Some of this refuse flowed under the sampans, which had straw fires burning under them at the time—the breasting process—and that caused the fire. The draining of the tanks has been carried on since the petroleum installation was erected, and that is now several years ago—and no damage has resulted through it. It has only been lately that the sampans have taken to this beach to bream.

During the progress of the fire two small sampan boys had a narrow escape of being burnt to death. They were playing about the beach at the time and thought the fire to be "all in the game." How it happened no one could say. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire was surrounded both boys, who were in the arms of their lives. A couple of sampans, however, succeeded in getting them away safely.

After the fire, a most amusing spectacle was witnessed on the beach, amusing probably to those who obtained the lion's share, but not to the owner of the roasted sow. The roasted sow was soon spotted, and almost immediately a crowd of people gathered round it, and made for the "chow." In no time was the spoil divided and a right merry time was anticipated by those who thus helped themselves to what would be considered a rare treat.

JAPANESE SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

ATTEMPT TO "STRING" A CHINAMAN.

12th inst.

"This is a civilized country and you cannot take the law into your own hands," remarked Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court to-day. The reason for these remarks by the Court was that four Japanese—the boatwain, the quartermaster, the carpenter and the cook—from a *Tokoro Maru*, were charged with assaulting the Chinese fireman on board ship yesterday.

The complainant said that some time yesterday afternoon he went to the tap to wash his "chow" bowl. As soon as he reached the tap the defendant set upon him and assaulted him. They afterwards got a rope, and secured him by the feet and quise and was about to strangle him when assistance arrived.

The defendants said that on the previous day some one stole the head of the tap. A new one was replaced and when they saw complainant at the tap yesterday they were of opinion that he was going to steal it.

His Worship said that he had no business to assault a fireman. If they thought he stole the tap they had a remedy. They would each pay a fine of \$5.

STORM IN SHANGHAI.

EXTRAORDINARY GALE AND RAINFALL.

DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We take the following report from the *N. C. D. News* of 6th inst.

A cyclonic storm, vividly recalling that of last September, passed over the Settlement yesterday. The morning opened bright and pleasant but at 10 a.m. the signal station over at Pootung gave warning of an approaching typhoon, and from 10.15 on, the sky became darker and darker and shortly before 11 o'clock the storm burst in all its fury on Shanghai.

On the Bund the leaves had been blown in great numbers from the trees by the fresh wind and strewn the ground as in autumn, save that the leaves that fell yesterday were young, and green, not of the "sere and yellowed" variety that marks the fall of the year.

Dazzling lightning flashes, followed by long resounding rumbles of thunder, were the prelude for a torrential downpour of rain that quickly cleared the streets and all open spaces of the occupants. A hurricane blew across the Settlement for about three quarters of an hour and wrought considerable damage. In the half-hour between 11 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., over an inch of rain fell, and in the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. yesterday the rainfall was 2.41 inches.

A number of empty sampans and great quantities of cargo were floating down the river all the afternoon. It is reported that 23 barges were drowned opposite the Chinese Engineering and Mining Wharf. An assistant in Messrs. Melchers informs us that the captain of one of their steamers saw a dozen natives drowned without being able to assist them to safety.

On Land an operative, working on a telephone on Nanking Road was said to have been killed by an electric shock and fell to the ground, whence he was removed to the Fooan Road Mortuary for an inquiry by the police. A house collapsed in Kiangse Road and several natives were brought out from the debris, dead. Mr. Kienberg was driving along the Bund when his pony took fright and bolted, breaking the shafts of the carriage. The latter was completely wrecked. In his wild career the pony killed two richkicks, dragging one along with it for a considerable distance. Both wheels of the carriage were wrecked off, the shaft board and the two shafts of the pony were unhurt, except for the severe shock. The maofo was slightly injured. The two richkicks, which were private ones, were badly damaged.

At the rear of 25, N. Honan Road three Chinese houses collapsed at 1 p.m. through the weight of water on the roof. Several inmates were buried till they were rescued by Mr. Lurie and other foreign neighbors. On the Soochow Creek near the Garden Bridge a Chinese junk capsized. It was said the crew were, however, saved and the mandarin in command was also picked up. On Ningpo Road the roof was lifted off two houses. Six feet of wall was blown down on Szechuen Road, several trees were uprooted on the Bund, in the Public Garden and in Hongkew Park. In this connection it is observed that the younger and more recently planted trees stood the fury of the blast better than the older trees. The seats were overturned and several ladies and mahags rushing home from these places were knocked down by the gale. No casualties, however, from this source are reported.

In the Louza district, as elsewhere, the wind was responsible for more damage than the lightning. Some half dozen houses collapsed here and the roofs were lifted off others. There were no casualties as far as we can ascertain. Three or four natives were slightly bruised at a injured, but not seriously enough to warrant their going to hospital.

The various mishaps throughout the Settlement were completely wrecked. The large one in the Astor House Garden was r

SOOCHOW, HANGCHOW AND NINGPO RAILWAY.

A representative of the British China Corporation, says a Peking despatch of 8th inst., paid a visit to H. E. Tang Shao-yih, the Vice-President of the Waiwupai, at Peking regarding the railway between Soochow, Hangchow and Ningpo, and demanded three items, namely: (1) The British China Corporation wishes to join in the work of constructing the railway in Chekiang. (2) If Chekiang, contrary to the consent to the above proposal, they shall indemnify for the cost of buying materials, etc., by the British China Corporation. (3) There was a sum of 7,000,000 taels spent by the British China Corporation when the Corporation got the concession and if the concession be cancelled such sum should be repaid in a similar manner as in the case of the Canton-Hankow Railway, paying the American China Development Company a certain sum for redemption of the concession. Vice-President Tang has promised to despatch a deputat, after six months, to Shanghai to negotiate the matter.

CEMENT TRADE.

PROPOSED FACTORY FOR MANILA.

From the Manila *Cablenews* we learn that just before his departure upon leave of absence in the United States, Mr. H. D. Caskey, chief of the bureau of mines, received the good news expected by him, namely, that the establishment of a modern plant in the Philippines for the manufacture of high grade Portland cement is now practically assured. Foremost attention has been called in the reports of the mining bureau to the availability of Philippine raw materials for the manufacture of first class cement and this information furnished and encouragement given, together with the belief of American capitalists in the wisdom of the investment, has brought the news that in the near future an engineer, formerly a superintendent of a large plant in the famous Lehigh Valley cement district, will soon be on his way to the island with sufficient capital and machinery for the installation of a complete modern plant.

U.S. TRANSPORT "THOMAS."

OFF THE REEF AND UNHARMED.

The U.S. transport *Thomas* has freed herself from the coral reef upon which she struck the other day in Guam harbour, and is now on her way to the Philippines, says the *Cablenews* of 10th inst. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, Colonel Patton, chief quartermaster, received a cablegram from Captain Humphrey, quartermaster of the *Thomas*, stating that assistance was not necessary as the *Thomas* came off the reef at eight minutes after seven Sunday morning, and that the ship would leave for Manila on Monday morning. Yesterday morning Colonel Patton received another cablegram stating that the *Thomas* would leave for Manila at 10 a.m. on July 9, and that the boat had received no damage. The first telegram arrived on Sunday just in time to countermand the orders for the *Meade* to go to the rescue.

It is thought that the weight of the big transport had broken away the coral reef to such an extent that, with the help of her hawsers and her own steam and with the aid of the naval supply ship stationed at Guam, she miraculously slid off the reef without harm. The *Thomas* is due to arrive in Manila Friday evening or Saturday morning.

The many anxious ones in Manila who have friends and relatives on the *Thomas* were greatly relieved to receive the glad tidings of the transport's safe relief.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT STRANDED.

U.S.S. "THOMAS" ON REEF AT GUAM.

According to a cablegram received at division headquarters yesterday, says the *Manila Cablenews* of 7th inst., the transport *Thomas* is high and dry on one of the coral reefs in Guam harbour. The ship went too close to the reef inside the harbour and was stuck in eight feet of water. It was also stated in the cablegram that the *Thomas* is safe as long as the weather remains calm. It was suggested that a strong towing tug be sent to Guam to pull the transport off the reef, providing there was one in Manila, but as there is none here the division commander cabled to Washington for authority to send the *Meade* to the aid of the distressed transport and she is now being put in readiness in case she is needed. A cablegram has been sent to Guam to find out more about the particulars of the accident and a reply was expected on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—
 Hongkong Banks ... \$830 b.
 Union Insurance ... 810 b.
 Canton Insurance ... 342 1/2 b.
 Hongkong Fire ... 31 1/2 b.
 H. C. & M. Steamships ... 37 1/2 b.
 Indo-China ... 70 nominal
 China and Manila ... 20 s.
 Douglas ... 43 1/2 b.
 "Shell" Transports ... 27 1/2 b.
 China Sugars ... 150 s.
 Raub ... 38 nominal
 Hongkong Dock ... 106 b.
 Kowloon Wharf ... 110 s.
 Shanghai Wharf ... 22 1/2 b.
 Hongkong Land ... 51 1/2 b.
 West Point ... 52 s.
 Hongkong Hotel ... 15 s.
 Humphreys Estates ... 11 b.
 Hongkong Cotton ... 14 s.
 China Borneo ... 7 1/2 b.
 Green Island Cement ... 15 s.
 Langkat ... 25 nominal

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND DECLARED.

We are officially authorized to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of £1.10 per share.

Add to the Reserve Fund \$750,000 and carry forward about \$1,700,000.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 13th inst., Messrs Phiroze B. Petit and Co. write:—Our Yarn market during the first part of the fortnight under review ruled steady and sales were effected at last mail's prices. Latterly a fall in the rate of exchange brought purchasers in the market with a greater desire to buy and some sales at 53 to 54 pence. Several of the sales, which are not for obvious reasons, included in this circular, are re-sales, made on account of the commission and their sureties.

of the holdings of those Chinese dealers who have failed. It is generally expected that a good trade is going to follow in the Chinese month, corresponding with August-September next, and prices may revive.

Our own market has not yet settled down since the first crash came on. There is still some smouldering observable. One large Chinese Hong is pronounced to be out of the fire, but the same thing cannot be said of the other which presents perplexing indications, and it is uncertain as to its movements, although very considerable efforts are being made to stave off any actual further calamity. This serves to bring some tone to the equilibrium so necessary at the present moment.

Bombay spinners will find the following quotation highly interesting, elucidating, as it does, certain questions of vital importance to mill industry in general, especially the distant prospects of China, who will have to be considered as no mean competitor in this industry against our Bombay mills:—

"The cotton mill business in Shanghai is making a fair progress. At present the spindles in Shanghai number about 300,000, of which 100,000 are owned by the Chinese, 100,000 by the English, 50,000 by the Japanese, and 50,000 by the Germans. The Cotton Mills representatives of the different countries' business interests in China, in regard not only to cotton mill business alone, but to industry in general. Judged from the results of investigations carried out in the past four or five years, the cotton mills worked by the Japanese compare favourably with those of other nationalities. As a cause of the community of letters used by the Japanese and Chinese, and the similarity of their thoughts in the main, make it easier for the former to control the Chinese operatives than for other nationalities. We (Japanese) have been in consequence able to dispense with Comptrollers and save their commissions. Our concerns therefore have succeeded in paying a handsome amount of dividends and to set aside a reserve fund, while almost all those belonging to other nations had to without paying any dividends since the establishment of their concerns. It is again an undeniable fact that the Chinese have come to recognise the industrial ability of the Japanese. Of late they have been scheming to organise three or four cotton mills, and it is the uniform desire of promoters to engage Japanese engineers and experts for their factories. As a result of this tendency is to be observed in connection with their industrial enterprises taken up by the Chinese, the sorts of cotton yarn demanded in China are varied. Manchuria demands 20-hand, Shanghai, 14-hand, Tientsin and Chefoo 16-hand, and Szechuan 20-hand, while India supplies 16-hand and 20-hand, and China 14-hand. Cotton yarn made in Japan sold well this year. The sale of cotton yarn brings according to their sorts and to the places where they are sold. Formerly Japanese yarns were quoted below or equal to Indian yarns. At present, however, the Chinese have come to admit the superiority of our yarns in quality. They are therefore quoted 1/2% or 1% above Indian yarns. At Tientsin, Chefoo, and Hankow our 16-hand yarns, in dealer's hands, are about 1% above Indian yarns. In the Indian yarns, we can command the market. But 'Szechuan prefers inferior and cheaper 20-hand sort.' It is, however, desirable that our cotton mills should strive to maintain the good quality of the yarns."

The above is, no doubt, from Japanese point of view, yet all the same our Indian friends will have to look smart and try to compete with our rivals in the line of the best advantage. We cannot understand the attitude so persistently adopted by all importers of Indian yarns. As will be seen, prices on both sides never meet. Stocks in China are quite distressing and yet we cannot imagine what leads importers to continue their operations in Bombay, where no doubt mills throughout have scored well to the great apparent discomfort of merchants. It will take pretty long for the local stock to show an appreciable decrease.

No. 22.—No improvement is to be noticed in this count.
 No. 23.—Prices show a little or no change. A good business is reported at current rates.
 No. 16.—Selected threads found buyers at current rates.
 No. 12.—Prices show an improvement of about 1/2% and a good business done.
 No. 10.—Extreme low. A few inducements, some business, and holders being firm succeeded in obtaining about 5% to 5 1/2% more on last sales.
 No. 8, and 6.—Remain neglected.
 The market closes steady.
 Sales during the past fortnight—6,465 bales of No. 10; 910 bales of No. 12; 740 bales of No. 16; and 2,510 bales of No. 20; in all about 10,625 bales.

Arrivals—Per Steamers *Laisang, Catherine, Apcar* and *Namning* (from Calcutta), but *Jehin, Hakata, Maru* and *Delhi* (from Bombay) about 12,450 bales for this port and about 11,500 bales for Shanghai.
 Shipments—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 1,500 sales.
 Unsold Stock.—About 80,000 bales.
 Unclear Stock.—About 50,000 bales.
 Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 250 bales at \$33 to \$35 per picul.
 Local Yarn.—No sales are reported.
 Japanese Yarn.—Sales of about 500 bales of No. 20, at reported \$18 to \$25 per bale.
 Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—
 India T. T. at Rs. 158 1/2 per cent.
 Demand ... 158 1/2
 London T. T. ... 21 7/16=\$
 Shanghai ... 72 1/2=\$100.
 Silver ... 36 1/2 per oz.

RAUB GOLD.

AN INCREASED OUTPUT.

The gold export from the Raub mines for the four weeks ending 10th June is returned as 780 ounces, obtained from 1,800 tons of stone crushed. As there are no other working gold mines in Pahang, this may be taken as the June output for the State, and we thus get a total of 4,811 ounces for the first 6 months of the year, or a decrease of 19 ounces as compared with half the output of 1905. At the end of May last, the returns showed an increase of 6 ounces against five-twelfths of the previous year's figure—a trifling increase, it is true, but still an increase, whereas there is a falling off. As far as the Raub mines are concerned, however, they appear to have increased their output by about 1,000 ounces during the current half-year, as compared with the period January to June 1905.—*Straits Times*.

SHELL TRANSPORT COMPANY.

RUMOURED TRANSFER TO A DUTCH OIL CONCERN.

The Imperial Dutch Petroleum Company, which recently decided to double the amount of its ordinary share capital, is reported by the *Kohlnische Zeitung* to have in contemplation a scheme of fusion with the Shell Transport Company. By reason of its own petroleum fields in the Dutch Indies and the oil sources which it works by agreement with the Moera Enim and the Moesi Ili Companies, the Imperial Company already regulates the product of petroleum in Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc., and its arrangements with the Shell Company have hitherto controlled sales in a similar manner. As the Shell Company, as reported recently, is giving up its European business and concentrating its endeavours in the Asiatic market, a closer connection between it and the Imperial Company has become necessary. It is assumed that one of the two companies will be dissolved, and latest reports, the *Kohlnische Zeitung* adds, are to the effect that the Imperial Company will entirely take over the Shell Transport Company.—*Financialer*.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

Bank T. T. ... 21 7/16
 Demand ... 21 7/16
 London T. T. ... 21 7/16
 India T. T. ... 158 1/2
 Demand ... 158 1/2
 Shanghai T. T. ... 72 1/2
 Demand ... 72 1/2
 Silver ... 36 1/2

Buying.

Bank T. T. ... 21 7/16
 Demand ... 21 7/16
 London T. T. ... 21 7/16
 India T. T. ... 158 1/2
 Demand ... 158 1/2
 Shanghai T. T. ... 72 1/2
 Demand ... 72 1/2
 Silver ... 36 1/2

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were two cases of plague on Thursday. A SINGLE case of plague from Yaumati is reported on Wednesday.

YAUMATI reports a case of plague, which is the only one in the official returns to-day.

THERE was one case of plague on Tuesday. It makes the 86th, since the beginning of the year.

ONE native officer, 60 rank and file, 110th Infantry, arrived from Bombay per s.s. *Delhi* on morning for duty.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs, has been granted to Major T. P. Jones, R.A.M.C., from 9th August to 6th October.

LEAVE of absence (privilege leave) to the neighbouring countries, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant F. A. Maclean, 29th Baluchis, from 23rd July to 20th September, 1906.

THE general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Matasch-appel, Amsterdam:—Sold 700 bales tobacco at Gids. 143.

MR. C. L. L. Williams, of the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, has been appointed Deputy Consul-General, vice Mr. J. H. Arnold, who has been appointed Consul for the United States at Tamsui.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 30th June, 1906, amounted to 10,090.65 tons and the sales during the same period to 13,139.06 tons.

A PORT Arthur telegram to the *Mainichi* reports that twenty-one warships and steamers lying sunk at Pigeon Bay and other places were sold on the 10th ult. The total sum realised was ¥112,898.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 30th June, 1906, amounted to 10,090.65 tons and the sales during the same period to 13,139.06 tons.

THE master of the steam launch *Jack Lee* was this morning, at the Magistracy, fined \$20, by Mr. H. J. Compertz, for carrying thirteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his permit on the 10th instant.

It is reported fromeking that the Chinese Government has decided to establish a Law College for the purpose of training competent judges and public procurators. Dr. Okada Asaturo will be engaged as the President.

FUKU Rionokue, nineteen years of age, has been arrested at Kobe on charges of having stolen postage stamps of the value of thirty-five yen, and a ¥5 note, the property of his employers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEALING a basket of eggs from on board the steamer *Cranley*, on Wednesday, was charged against a coolie, at the Magistracy on Thursday. Mr. Compertz sentenced accused to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 7 per cent., or Tls. 3.50 per share, on the paid-up capital of the Company, payable on the 25th inst.

WE are requested to state that the Yuen On S. S. Co.'s *Kwonglung* will leave for Macao at 7.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 18th instant, on account of the tide. The s.s. *Kwonglung* leaves for Macao on Saturday (to-morrow), at 9 p.m., as usual.

"If you'll sit down for a minute, Mr. Heit," remarked his Honour Mr. Justice Wise in the Summary Court this morning, "I may be able to see Mr. Gardiner, who has something to say to me." A subtle commentary on the Court accommodation!

Mr. W. J. Crawford, a clerk, employed in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, charged a coolie before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, with being in the servants' quarters of his house last night without permission. His Worship fined the labourer \$10, with the option of twenty-eight days' hard labour.

It is stated in a Peking paper that the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank there is desirous of propagating a volunteer corps among the young commercial men in Peking the same as is being done in Shanghai and he has sent to Shanghai for the regulations.

A TOKIO message to the *Mainichi* states that Colonel Nowselsky (2), of the Russian General Staff Office, has left St. Petersburg for Mongolia, accompanied by several engineers and other persons. It is alleged that the expedition is for the purpose of geographical research, but all the expenses are to be defrayed by the General Staff Office.

ACCORDING to a Vladivostok telegram of July 1, which has been received by the *Mainichi*, the Japanese Government has asked the Russian authorities to sanction the establishment of a Japanese consulate at that port. At the present time none of the Powers have consulates at Vladivostok, only commercial agents being accepted.

It is reported that the O.S.K. has made arrangements to open an Osaka-Vladivostok service with the steamers *Kanko* and *Katori*. The vessels will call at Kobe, Moji, Fusan, Gensan, and Shuppin, and there will be three trips per month each way. The *Kanko* was to leave Osaka for Vladivostok for the first trip on the 5th inst.

Two coolies appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, on Monday, charged with stealing from two private chairs, the property of Mrs. Jordan and Maher, yesterday, four blinds. The officer who saw defendants removing the blinds gave evidence, and his Worship sentenced the defendants to six weeks' hard labour each and six hours' stocks.

A VERY amusing, though sympathetic scene, was noticed in Pottinger Street on Monday when a busy Sanitary Inspector was carrying a cat, in the last throes of death, to a place where in all probability it might be cared for. The cat was thrown from out of a verandah on that street, but the inspector could not locate the exact place to prosecute the people. Where is the S.P.C.A.?

Two Chinamen were each fined \$50, by Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Police Court on Thursday, for keeping a common gaming house at 2, P. Hing Fong, this morning, and fifteen others \$1 each for gambling on the premises. Similar fines were imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland in a case in which eleven men were charged with gambling at No. 369 Queen's Road West, last night.

"Do you owe this money?" asked the Puisne Judge of a defendant in a case in the Summary Court this morning. "Yes, I owe it," cheerfully replied the debtor. "Then, why don't you pay it?" rejoined his Honour. "If I pay it, how am I to buy rice for my folks?" appealed the defendant. "Well, you'll have to pay it now, for there will be judgment for plaintiff with costs," retorted his Honour.

MR. Gonsuke Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister to Peking, arrived at Mukien on the 3rd July to study the pending questions there. Military Governor Chao Erh-shan invited the minister toiffin and showed sincere friendliness. In the afternoon the U.S. Consul there gave a dinner to the Minister, and then they proceeded to the Hotel of Northern Museum and the minister left for Yinkow on the 4th July.

THE Thruco has approved the request of Viceroy Tseng of Liangkang to appoint Jemé Tien-yu, M.C.E., as engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Mr. Tien is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific Department of Yale University, and has had over twenty years' practical experience in railway work. He built part of the railway in North China. He is one of the returned students of the Chinese Educational Mission.

CHARLES McFarlane, boatswain, U.S. transport *Ingalls*, came before Mr. H. J. Compertz this morning, to answer a charge of behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner and fighting at Hungkong, yesterday. Mr. Mac pleaded guilty and was fined \$10, and a policeman was fined \$5. He was reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mac arrested. His Worship imposed a fine of \$3.

LUK Cheuk Fung, a boarding-house keeper, of 121, Connaught Road Central was charged before Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Magistracy, at the instance of another boarding-house keeper named Luk Teun San, with maliciously publishing a certain defamatory libel concerning the complainant on the 7th instant. The defendant denied the charge in toto. Inspector Smith prosecuted on behalf of the police, and his Worship adjourned the case until the 19th instant.

INSPECTOR Collett, of No. 7 Police Station, proceeded against Tang Kai on remand, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Thursday, charged him with being a member of the Triad Society and also with being in possession of certain pieces of fighting iron, on the 6th instant. Expert evidence was heard, after which his Worship sentenced him to four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks on the first charge, and on the second to pay a fine of \$300, or to undergo a further sentence of two months' gaol.

SERGEANT Sims placed a sixteen-year-old youth, Pang Su, before Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Magistracy this morning, charged with being in possession of twelve counterfeit ten-cent pieces at Sham-shui-poo, yesterday. The defendant said he got the money while in Canton and did not know they were bad. He noticed that defendant held something in his hand. He approached defendant, but before he could say a word, defendant said that he had nothing. The money was found on him. His Worship fined defendant \$5 for each coin making a sum of \$60, with the option of six weeks' hard labour, and in lieu of \$1 or one day's imprisonment to go in the stocks for six hours.

THE Shanghai *Universal Gazette*, of 9th inst., says:—Five Chinese Touring Commissioners are expected to return to China soon. They will soon be Shanghai. It is reported that certain society men are watching the commissioners. The native officials here are fully warned against any mischief and the Municipal police are also aiding in checking any mischief being done. It is also reported that the native authorities here intend to prepare a list of five commissioners not to go out or to attend any dinner party so as to avoid danger. It is also reported that Chinese warships will be sent to Woung to welcome the five commissioners and then they will proceed to Tientsin on due of the warships.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day, convicted a coolie and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks for stealing twenty pieces of clothing from a passenger on board the s.s. *Paul Reau*, while that vessel was entering the port from Canton early this morning.

THE secretaries of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have received the following telegram from the Mine Manager: "Thirty days' work, 1,150 tons crushed by ten stamps and short labour 87 oz. gold at \$13.60 per oz. 60 tons concentrates at \$62 per ton. Estimated expenses Mex. \$11,700.

FOUR coolies who have recently returned from the Rand mines were charged on Monday, at the Police Court, at the instance of Inspector Warnock with behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner and fighting at the Wing Nam boarding house, yesterday. They were each fined \$5, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Thursday, fined five Indian watchmen \$50 each, with the option of two months' hard labour, for assaulting one Akbar Khan, some time ago. The complainant said that defendants assaulted him and then stole \$50 from him. He could not, however, prove the case of larceny.

THE case was concluded at the Police Court on Wednesday afternoon in which Leung Lung, a fortune-teller, of 13, McGregor Street, Wanchai, is being charged with attempting to murder his wife in 1898. Further evidence was (sketch) and Mr. F. A. Hazeland committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

MRS. H. H. Holmes, of No. 2 Kimberley Villas, Kowloon, proceeded against a bullockman from No. 2, Market Street, Hungkong, before Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Magistracy on Monday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of brass fittings from off a motor boat, owned by the complainant, yesterday. The charge being proved, a sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks was imposed by the Court.

VICEROY Yuan and Governor Yang are said to have approved the coining of ten-dollar gold coins as recently proposed by Chang Chi-tung, and if this is done it will be a case of deeper still and deeper grows the financial crisis, of such coins will only represent possibilities of individual profit, and hence the currency of the country one iota. Even the native papers claim that in such case the gold coins should be stopped.—*P. & T. Times*.

A DECREE relative to the organisation of a Law Court in connection with the Residency-General at Seoul has been published in the Japanese official *Gazette*. It is provided that the Court shall comprise a president, four judges, a prison superintendent, and five secretaries. The salary of the president is to be from ¥3,000 to ¥5,000, in addition to certain allowances. It is also announced that Mr. Kozuka has been appointed President.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland gave his decision, at the Police Court, at noon on Tuesday, in the case of Carl Bruckner, engineer s.s. *Freemantle*, v. P. C. Taylor for assault. Evidence for the defence was heard, which refuted statements made by the prosecution, and his Worship discharged Taylor, on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution was not strong enough for a conviction. Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings, represented the engineer.

"YOU are a very silly woman," said his Honour the Puisne Judge in the Summary Court on Tuesday. "I wanted to help you if you were in the right, but you have entirely spoilt your own case by your contradictory statements, and I cannot do anything for you; go away!" The case was one in which the woman claimed junk, but apparently did not know what title she had to nor whether or no she had a claim to it. It was proved later her claim was an imaginary one.

LAST night a Chinaman was picked up unconscious by the police on the street outside No. 14, Praya, Kennedy Town, and removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The man's condition is serious and it is feared concussion of the brain will follow. It is reported that the man went to house No. 14 to visit a friend. He is said to have had a couple of drinks which proved too much for him. He went into the verandah to get fresh air and was believed while looking over the verandah, to have toppled over.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop of Tokio, Monseigneur Pierre-Marie Opouf, which took place on Wednesday, the 27th June, at 2 p.m. The funeral service will be held in the Cathedral at Tsukiji on Saturday, at 9 a.m. The late Archbishop came to Japan in 1884 and did much for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion in this country. He was always respected and loved by his friends and followers, and was 78 years old at the time of his death.—*Tip in Times*.

AN Indian watchman, in the employ of the Gas Works, West Point, was enjoying himself immensely in the Central district on Wednesday by buying glass bottles about the street, and was the means of causing some sedate-looking pedestrians to do the Highland fling in order to keep clear of the missiles. A *lulu* who noticed the watchman's behaviour soon took the hilarity out of him and marched him off to the Station. He was placed before Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Police Court on Thursday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He admitted the charge and had to pay \$5.

FROM statements made in Japanese journals it appears that the former Russian battleship *Oriza* (now the *Iwami*), which is undergoing repairs at Kure, will cost 3 million yen before she emerges from dock in a completely restored condition. The cruiser *Varyag* (*Soya*) is being repaired at Yokosuka. She is a new ship with a speed of 23 knots, and will form an appreciable addition to the Japanese Navy. But the battleship *Pollava*, which was launched in 1893, will never be fit to take her place in the first fighting line, her age being a fatal blemish. She will become a unit of the reserve squadron.

A WUCHANG dispatch states that H. E. Viceroy Chang Chi-tung of that city has just completed a work in which is compiled all the cases that have occurred in China from the earliest times to the present between Chinese and missionaries and their converts. Each individual case is dealt with in its legal aspects according to international law and the common laws of the land and the actions of those concerned, officials, people and missionaries commented upon. Copies of this interesting work, we understand, have been sent to every official holding office within the Viceroy's jurisdiction for the information of the fathers and mothers of the people.

A MUKDEN telegram to the *Mainichi* states that the affairs of the Japanese Military Administration there have been transferred to the Consul-General. Mr. Hagiwara, the Consul-General, has issued the following proclamation to the Japanese inhabitants of the vicinity:—"In the future the rights and obligations of Japanese residents in Mukden and its neighbourhood will be under my charge. You are hereby urged to be honourable and friendly in your relations with the Chinese and foreigners in order that the interests of all the inhabitants may be promoted. You should be careful not to do anything which may give a bad impression of your nation."

ON the 22nd November last year, Li Heng robbed his master, a toy manufacturer, of 31, Square Street, of \$10 worth of toys and left the Colony. He apparently thought everything was forgotten; he returned to the Colony yesterday and went to the shop to see if he could get back his position. The master said there was a vacancy and if Li would take a second to buy something, he would return and see what he could do for him. The master did return, but with a policeman, and Li was given in custody. On being placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

P. C. DOWNIE charged a Japanese seaman before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Tuesday, with assaulting a richiea coolie last night and also with refusing to pay his fare. The defendant pleaded "not guilty," and evidence was heard to the effect that shortly after ten o'clock last night the defendant, in company with three others, got out of their rickshaws near Ship Street and defendant refused to pay his legal fare, which amounted to ten cents. When asked for the money defendant struck the coolie on the chest. He was taken in charge. Defendant said that one of his friends paid the coolies and he did not propose to pay twice. His Worship fined defendant \$5 on the first charge, \$2 on the second, and ordered him to pay the coolie ten cents as compensation.

THE coxswain of the Yaumati ferry steam-launch *Tak Lee* was summoned at the Magistracy on Tuesday, at the instance of P. C. Jackson, for failing to stop his launch when ordered to by the police pinnace, on the 6th instant. Defendant said he did not see the pinnace. The complainant swore that while on duty near the Canton wharf he saw defendant's launch crossing the harbour. He signalled the accused to stop; but he did not, and made direct for his wharf where he quickly discharged his passengers. The police were of opinion that the launch was carrying excess passengers. His Worship said that defendant must have heard the police signals. He did not want to hear them, for he knew he had an excess number of passengers and would be summoned. He would pay a fine of \$25.

A CHINESE girl, about ten years old, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Tuesday, with stealing from her mistress—an amah in the Government Civil Hospital—on Saturday last a box containing jewellery to the value of \$250. The girl disappeared from the house soon after committing the theft, but the police arrested her at No. 34, Queen's Road West, the house of her aunt, yesterday. The box apparently had not been tampered with and on examination it was discovered that the jewellery were intact. The girl pleaded guilty. On her understanding that her aunt was to give her a flogging when she got home, his Worship discharged her, not, however, before ordering her to enter into bonds in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment when called. Inspector Collett, who prosecuted, was asked by the Court to attend and see the flogging duly carried out.

AN interesting and novel project for promoting export trade will also be the near future. Floating exhibitions that will visit about forty different ports of commercial importance in all quarters of the globe. A large steamer will be chartered and fitted with stalls like the show-rooms of industrial exhibitions on land. Samples of manufactured goods will be placed in the stalls, and a staff of employees will attend to the display unless the firms that exhibit send their own representatives. The exhibition will be formally "opened" at every port visited, and the stay in each place will extend from three to six days. It is expected that the steamer will sail early in the autumn. The proposed route will take in Canadian ports first, then Cuba and the West Indian Islands, South American ports, Australasia, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Burma, and India.

CHEUNG Sam, a coolie, residing at No. 94, Connaught Road Central, was charged before Mr. H. J. Compertz, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing from another coolie, residing at No. 97, yesterday, one silver watch, a purse, cost 50 cents; twenty-seven sovereigns, one half sovereign, six shillings, and \$3 in money; total value \$285.90. The defendant pleaded not guilty. It was said that complainant, when he awoke from a sleep yesterday, found defendant in his room, at the Police Court. He saw another man run out of the room. He blew his whistle, called in a policeman, and on looking for his valuables found they had gone. Complainant assumed that defendant stole his property and handed it to a confederate to take away. His Worship held that the evidence was insufficient to convict and ordered the accused to be discharged.